



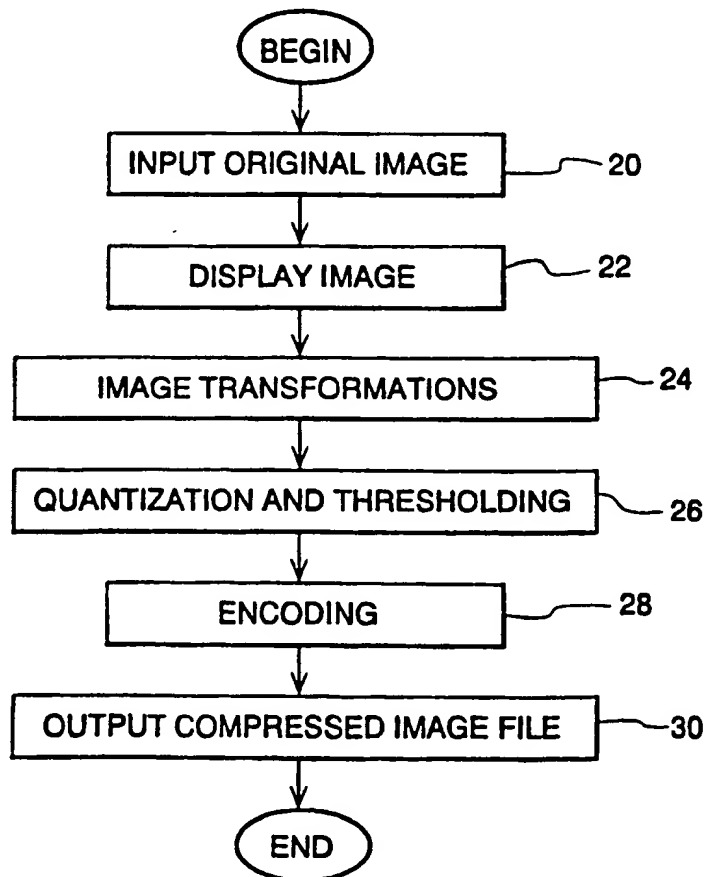
## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(54) Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR IMAGE COMPRESSION AND DECOMPRESSION

## (57) Abstract

A wavelet-based image compression system and method are presented (24). Compression is accomplished by performing a wavelet transformation of an input digital image (20). The resulting wavelet coefficients are compared to a threshold value. Coefficients falling below the threshold are discarded. The remaining coefficients are quantized (26). The quantized coefficients are then compressed using an entropy encoding technique (28).



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## SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR IMAGE COMPRESSION AND DECOMPRESSION

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/040,241, filed March 11, 1997, System and Method for Still Image Compression, which is incorporated herein by reference.

### Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to digital image compression/decompression, and particularly, to a wavelet-based system and method of image compression and decompression.

### Background of the Invention

Nearly every computer user needs to store, transfer, and view images. These images include still images, or pictures, as well as video images, which are sequences of still images displayed in a manner that depicts motion. The enormous size of image files leads to serious file management limitations. For example, a single still image (equivalent to a video frame) displayed by a rectangular array of picture elements (pixels) arranged in 640 rows and 800 columns, with the color of each pixel represented by twenty-four bits, would require over 1.5 megabytes of digital memory to store. One solution to this problem is high-quality data compression technology. Essentially, image compression mathematically transforms a grid of image pixels into a new, much smaller set of digital values holding the information needed to regenerate the original image or data file.

In addition imaging systems, compression technology can be incorporated into "video on demand" systems, such as video servers. Compression technology can also be applied to streaming video, which is the real-time capture and display of video images over a communications link. Applications for streaming video

include video telephones, remote security systems, and other types of monitoring systems.

Several standards for compressing real-time video currently exist. The H.263 standard for real-time video is an industry standard based upon the discrete cosine transform (DCT). DCT is also the basis for both of the public domain image compression standards, MPEG (Motion Picture Experts Group) and JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group). Although the DCT approach performs interframe coding adequately, its compression ratio and speed can be improved upon.

Various other types of data compression have been developed in recent years. Conventional data compression techniques are generally referred to as being either "lossless" or "lossy", depending upon whether data is discarded in the compression process. Examples of conventional lossless compression techniques include Huffman encoding, arithmetic encoding, and Fano-Shannon encoding. With a lossless compression, the decompression process will reproduce all bits of the original image. Lossless compression is important for images found in such applications as medical and space science. In such situations, the designer of the compression algorithm must be very careful to avoid discarding any information that may be required or even useful at some later point.

Lossy compression, in contrast, provides greater efficiency over lossless compression in terms of speed and storage, as some data is discarded. As a result, lossy techniques are employed where some degree of inaccuracy relative to the input data is tolerable. Accordingly, lossy compression is frequently used in video or commercial image processing. Two popular lossy image compression standards are the MPEG and JPEG compression methods.

The wavelet transform has proven to be one of the most powerful tools in the field of data compression. Theoretically, the wavelet transformation is lossless,

but since all computers have only finite precision even when using floating point calculations, most of the transformations are lossy in practice. On the other hand, integer calculations are much faster than floating point for virtually all computers; and integer computations are much easier to implement in hardware, which is more important in some applications. While integers require less memory than real numbers, the direct use of integers in conventional wavelet transforms and their inverses typically causes an unacceptable loss of accuracy. Accordingly, there is a need for a wavelet-based compression technique that permits lossless or near-lossless data compression, yet retains the speed and memory advantages of integer arithmetic.

#### Summary of the Invention

It is an advantage of the present invention to provide a system and method of wavelet-based data compression that permits integer computations in a computer without significant loss of accuracy. This is accomplished by using an integer reversible wavelet transform that possesses a property of precision preservation (PPP). The integer reversible transform greatly reduces the computer resources needed to compress and decompress images, as well as the time required to perform the same.

It is an advantage of the present invention to provide a system and method of wavelet-based image compression that is suitable for both still and video images.

It is also an advantage of the present invention to provide a system and method of image compression that is capable of selectively performing lossless and lossy compression of either color or gray-scale images.

According to one aspect of the invention, a wavelet-based image compression method can be implemented using a software program. Compression is accomplished by



performing a wavelet transform on an input digital image. The resulting wavelet components are compared to a threshold value; coefficients falling below the threshold are discarded. The remaining coefficients are quantized.

5 The quantized coefficients are then compressed using an entropy encoding technique, such as arithmetic, run length, or Huffman encoding, or a combination of Huffman and run length encoding. The wavelet transform can be an integer reversible wavelet transform derived using a  
10 lifting scheme or correction method, while the quantization scheme can be sub-band oriented. To further enhance the speed of the compression scheme, input color image pixels can be reduced using a color table. In addition, color pixels can be transformed between color  
15 spaces prior to wavelet transformation.

According to another aspect of the invention, a corresponding method of decompression is provided.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a compression method is provided that allows  
20 user selected portions of an image to compressed to different image qualities, whereby permitting non-uniform image compression.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a compression method is provided that permits  
25 compression quality to be based on image specific parameters.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a method of compressing images using a "split and merge" technique is provided.

30 According to further aspect of the present invention, an image compression system includes a compressor configured to generate a compressed image based on an integer wavelet transform derived using either a lifting scheme or correction method. The  
35 compressor can be implemented using one or more electronic components, such as application specific integrated circuits (ASICs), microprocessors, discrete

logic components, or any combination of the  
aforementioned.

According to another aspect of the present  
invention, a corresponding image decompression system is  
5 provided.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention is pointed out with particularity  
in the appended claims. However, other features of the  
invention will become more apparent, and the invention  
10 will be best understood by referring to the following  
detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying  
drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates a flow diagram for a method  
of compressing an image that is in accordance with an  
15 embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 2-4 depict wavelet coefficients for  
various levels of decomposition;

FIG. 5 illustrates a flow diagram of a method of  
decompressing an image that has been compressed using the  
20 method of FIG. 1;

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a system that can  
incorporate a software program implementing any of the  
methods shown in FIGS. 1, 5, and 8-13 in accordance with  
a second embodiment of the present invention;

25 FIG. 7 is a block diagram of a system for  
compressing and decompressing an image in accordance with  
another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 illustrates a flow diagram of a method  
compressing an image that is in accordance with a further  
30 embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 illustrates a flow diagram of a method  
for decompressing an image that has been compressed  
according to the method of FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 illustrates a flow diagram of a method  
35 of compressing an image in accordance with a further  
embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11 illustrates a flow diagram of a method of decompressing an image that has been compressed according to the method of FIG. 10;

FIG. 12 illustrates a flow diagram of a method of compressing an image that is in accordance with a further embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 13 illustrates a flow diagram of a method for decompressing an image that has been compressed according to the method of FIG. 12.

#### 10      Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Referring now to the drawings, and in particular to FIG. 1, there is shown a flow diagram of a method for compressing an image that conforms to a first embodiment of the invention. In step 20, a digital image is received from an image source. The digital image consists of a matrix of values representing an array of pixels. Specifically, the array of pixels represents a still image or a frame from a video image. In step 22, the image is optionally displayed on an appropriate viewing device, such as a computer or video display unit having a flat panel or cathode ray tube (CRT). Next, in step 24, color and wavelet transformations of the image take place. The image transformations involved in this step include color transform for color images only, and wavelet transform for both gray level images and color images. In step 26, the values representing the transformed images are quantized and compared to thresholds. Values falling outside the threshold are discarded. In step 28, the remaining quantized values are encoded to remove redundant information, creating a compressed image file. Next, in step 30 the compressed image file is generated as output.

Referring to the color transformation of step 24, digital color images are typically based on an RGB color model, such as is commonly used with TIFF or BMP images. In order to get a higher compression ratio, the

RGB pixels are transformed to other color models, such as YIQ or YUV models. The method can convert RGB inputs into YIQ or YUV color spaces according to the following relationships.

5 RGB to YIQ:

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ I \\ Q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.299 & 0.587 & 0.114 \\ -0.596 & -0.275 & 0.321 \\ 0.212 & -0.523 & 0.311 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

RGB to YUV:

10

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ U \\ V \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.299 & 0.587 & 0.114 \\ 0.148 & -0.289 & 0.439 \\ 0.615 & -0.515 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

In the YIQ color space, there is one luminescence (Y) and two color planes (I, Q). The Y component is critical, while the I-Q components are less sensitive to error introduced by data compression.

15

The wavelet transform (also referred to as wavelet decomposition) operates on the converted color space signals. The purpose of the wavelet transform is to represent the original image by a different basis to achieve the objective of decorrelation. There are many different wavelet transforms that can be used in this step. For instance, the reversible integer wavelet transform described herein below is a preferred wavelet transform. However, to develop a better understanding of the preferred transform, the following alternative wavelet transform is first described.

20

25

Let  $C^0 = [C_{jk}^0]$  ( $j = 0, \dots, M-1$ ;  $k = 0, \dots, N-1$ ) represent the original, uncompressed image, where M and N are integers which have the common factor  $2^L$  (L is a positive integer). A one-level wavelet decomposition, where  $L = 1$ , results in the four coefficient quadrants as

30

shown in Figure 2. Each quadrant represents a set of wavelet coefficients.

Quadrant  $C^1$  represents the blurred image of the original image  $C^0$ , where  $C^1 = [C_{jk}^1] (j=0, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-1; k=0, \dots, \frac{N}{2}-1)$ .

- 5  $HD^1$  represents the horizontal high frequency part of  $C^0$ , while  $VD^1$  represents the vertical high frequency part of  $C^0$ , and  $DD^1$  represents the diagonal high frequency part of  $C^0$ . The decomposition can be iteratively repeated  $L$  times to obtain different levels of decomposition. For
- 10 example, for  $L = 2$ ,  $C^0$  is set to equal  $C^1$ . The iterative formula for computing a decomposition is given as follows:

(1) Let  $\bar{C}^0 = rC^0$ ,  $r > 0$  is a factor which can be changed for different needs.

- 15 (2) Transform for image columns:

For  $k=0, \dots, N-1$ , calculate

$$\begin{cases} \bar{d}_{0k}^1 = \frac{\bar{C}_{1k}^0 - \bar{C}_{0k}^0}{2}, \\ \bar{d}_{jk}^1 = \frac{1}{4} (\bar{C}_{2j-1,k}^0 - 2\bar{C}_{2j,k}^0 + \bar{C}_{2j+1,k}^0), j=1, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-1. \end{cases} \quad (3.1.1)$$

For  $k=0, \dots, N-1$ , calculate

$$\begin{cases} \bar{C}_{0k}^1 = \bar{C}_{1,k}^0 - \frac{\bar{d}_{0k}^1 + \bar{d}_{1,k}^1}{2}, \\ \bar{C}_{jk}^1 = \bar{C}_{2j+1,k}^0 - \frac{\bar{d}_{jk}^1 + \bar{d}_{j+1,k}^1}{2}, j=1, \dots, \frac{M}{2}, \\ \frac{\bar{C}_{N-2}^1}{2}, k = \bar{C}_{N-1,k}^0 - \frac{\bar{d}_{N-2}^1}{2}, k. \end{cases} \quad (3.1.2)$$

- (3) Transform for rows:

For  $j = 0, \dots, M/2 - 1$ , computing

$$\begin{cases} hd_{j,0}^1 = \frac{\bar{c}_{j1}^1 - \bar{c}_{j0}^1}{2}, \\ hd_{jk}^1 = \frac{1}{4} (\bar{c}_{j,2k-1}^1 - 2\bar{c}_{j,2k}^1 + \bar{c}_{j,2k+1}^1), k=1 \dots \frac{N}{2}-1. \end{cases} \quad (3.1.3)$$

and

$$\begin{cases} c_{j0}^1 = \bar{c}_{j,1}^1 - \frac{hd_{j0}^1 + hd_{j1}^1}{2}, \\ c_{jk}^1 = \bar{c}_{j,2k+1}^1 - \frac{hd_{j,k}^1 + hd_{j,k+1}^1}{2}, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-2, \\ c_{j, \frac{M-2}{2}} = \bar{c}_{j,N-1}^1 hd_{j, \frac{N-2}{2}}^1, \end{cases} \quad (3.1.4)$$

For  $j = 0, \dots, M/2 - 1$ , computing

$$\begin{cases} dd_{j,0}^1 = \frac{\bar{d}_{j,1}^1 - \bar{d}_{j0}^1}{2}, \\ dd_{jk}^1 = \frac{1}{4} (\bar{d}_{j,2k-1}^1 - 2\bar{d}_{j,2k}^1 + \bar{d}_{j,2k+1}^1), k=1 \dots \frac{N}{2}-1. \end{cases} \quad (3.1.5)$$

and

$$\begin{cases} vd_{j0}^1 = \bar{d}_{j,1}^1 - \frac{dd_{j0}^1 + dd_{j1}^1}{2}, \\ vd_{jk}^1 = \bar{d}_{j,2k+1}^1 - \frac{dd_{j,k}^1 + dd_{j,k+1}^1}{2}, k=1, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-2, \\ vd_{j, \frac{M-2}{2}} = \bar{d}_{N-1,k}^1 - dd_{j, \frac{N-2}{2}}^1, \end{cases} \quad (3.1.6)$$

(4)  $C^1 = [c_{j,k}^1]$ ,  $HD^1 = [hd_{j,k}^1]$ ,  $VD^1 = [vd_{j,k}^1]$  and  $DD = [dd_{j,k}^1]$ ,  $j=0, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-1$   
 $k=0, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-1$ .

Remark: If it is necessary, we also can use matrix  
 5 multiply Wavelet Coefficient Image of 1 levels  $= W_1 C^0 W_1^T$ .

Here,  $W^l$  is the transform matrix for  $l$  level wavelet decomposition.

FIG. 3 depicts a three-level wavelet decomposition, where  $L = 3$ .

5           In step 26, the first loss in accuracy occurs. Both thresholding and quantization reduce accuracy with which the wavelet coefficients are represented. In step 26, the wavelet coefficients are matched against threshold values, and if the values are less than the  
10 established threshold values specified, then the resultant value is set to zero.

          An important feature of the invention is that the wavelet coefficients are then quantized to a number of levels depending upon which quadrant is being  
15 processed, and the desired compression or quality factor. This can be very important in image compression, as it tends to make many coefficients zeros, especially those for high spatial frequencies, which reduces the size of a compressed image.

20           A multilevel uniform thresholding method can be used as described below.

          Let  $T = (t_1, \dots, t_L, t_{L+1})$  be the chosen thresholds, where  $t_l$  is the threshold for  $l$  the ( $l=1, \dots, L$ ) level and  $t_{L+1}$  is a threshold for blurred image  $C^L$ .  
25 Thresholding sets every entry in the blocks  $C^l$ ,  $HD^l$ ,  $VD^l$  and  $DD^l$  ( $l = 1, \dots, L$ ) to be zero if its absolute value is not greater than the corresponding threshold.

          For color images, three threshold vectors which correspond three different color planes, such as  $y$ ,  $I$  and  
30  $Q$ , are used.

          The step of quantization essentially scales the wavelet coefficients and truncates them to a predetermined set of integer values. The quantization table shown in Table 1 can be used.

$q_{HD}^1$	$q_{HD}^2$	$\dots$	$q_{HD}^L$	$q_c^{L+1}$
$q_{VD}^1$	$q_{VD}^2$	$\dots$	$q_{VD}^L$	
$q_{DD}^1$	$q_{DD}^2$	$\dots$	$q_{DD}^L$	

TABLE 1

5 In Table 1, the entries  $q_{HD}^l$  are quantization factors for blocks  $HD^l$  ( $l = 1, \dots, L$ ),  $q_{VD}^l$  and  $q_{DD}^l$  for blocks  $VD^l$  and  $DD^l$  ( $l = 1, \dots, L$ ) respectively, and the factor  $q_c^{L+1}$  is for the most blurred image  $C^L$ . The factors can be integers between 0 and 255. The quantization  
10 scheme for the block  $HD^l$  ( $l = 1, \dots, L$ ) is

$$\bar{hd}_{j,k}^l = \text{round} \frac{hd_{j,k}^l \cdot q_{HD}^l}{\max_{HD}^l}, j=0, \dots, \frac{M}{2^l}-1; k=0, \dots, \frac{N}{2^l}-1. \quad (3.2.1)$$

Here,  $\bar{hd}_{j,k}^l$  ( $j=0, \dots, \frac{M}{2^l}-1; k=0, \dots, \frac{N}{2^l}-1$ ) are quantized wavelet coefficients of block  $HD^l$  ( $l=1, \dots, L$ )

$$\max_{HD}^l = \max_{\substack{0 \leq j \leq (M/2^l-1) \\ 0 \leq k \leq (N/2^l-1)}} (|hd_{j,k}^l|),$$

and the function  $\text{round}(x)$  gives the nearest integer of  $x$ . Equation (3.2.1) is used for quantization of the other blocks (quadrants).

15 For color images, there are three separate quantization tables for the different color bands.

In step 28, entropy compression is applied to the resultant coefficients using either Arithmetic, Run Length, or Huffman, or Huffman and Run Length combined. The compression algorithm can be selected at run-time by  
20 the user, based on the desired compression ratio and the amount of time required to get the selected level of compression. The encoding step includes the entropy compression as well as coefficient rearranging.



An alternative process to that shown in FIG. 1 includes an optional down sampling of the IQ color planes. This down sampling may be done once or twice to produce two image planes either one-fourth or one-  
 5 sixteenth the size of the original plane. If the down sampling is done, it will be accomplished prior to the wavelet transform of step 24. The down sampling reduces the compression time and size of the image file.

FIG. 5 shows a corresponding method for  
 10 decompressing an image compressed using the method of FIG. 1. In step 40, the compressed image file is input. In step 42, the image is decoded. Next, in step 44 the values are de-quantized. Next, in step 46 inverse color and wavelet transformations are performed on the de-  
 15 quantized data. In step 48, optional image post-processing takes place to refine the decompressed image. In step 50, the decompressed image is displayed.

The decoding of step 42 is the inverse operation of the encoding of step 28. Similarly, it can be divided  
 20 into two parts: Entropy decoding (Huffman or arithmetic), and coefficient rearranging.

The decoding step produces quantized wavelet coefficients in  $3 \cdot L + 1$  blocks. Dequantizing (step 44) uses the same quantization table as quantizing (Table 1),  
 25 and the scheme as follows: for  $l = 1, \dots, L$

$$\underline{hd}_{j,k}^l = \frac{\bar{hd}_{j,k}^l \cdot \max_{HD}^l}{q_{HD}}, j=0, \dots, \frac{M}{2^l}-1; k=0, \dots, \frac{N}{2^l}-1. \quad (4.2.1)$$

Equation (4.2.1) produces the approximate coefficients for the blocks  $HD^l$  ( $l = 1, \dots, L$ ), which are shown in FIG. 3. The dequantizing scheme for other blocks is similar to 4.1.2).

30 In step 46, the inverse wavelet transform, also referred to as wavelet reconstruction, is performed prior to the inverse color transformation. FIG. 4 depicts a one-level wavelet reconstruction.

The wavelet reconstruction can be iteratively performed for various levels of decomposition, according to the following equations.

(1) Inverse transform for rows:

5 For  $j=0, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-1$ , calculate

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{d}_{j,1}^1 = u d_{j,0}^1 + \frac{d d_{j,0}^1 + d d_{j,1}^1}{2} \\ \tilde{d}_{j,2k+1}^1 = u d_{j,k}^1 + \frac{d d_{j,k}^1 - d d_{j,k+1}^1}{2}, k=1, \dots, \frac{N}{2}-2, \\ \tilde{d}_{j,N-1,k}^1 = u d_{j,\frac{N-1}{2}}^1 + d d_{j,\frac{N-2}{2}}^1. \end{cases} \quad (4.3.1)$$

and

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{d}_{j,0}^1 = d_{j,1}^1 - 2 d d_{j,0}^1, \\ \tilde{d}_{j,2k}^1 = \frac{\tilde{d}_{j,2k-1}^1 + \tilde{d}_{j,2k+1}^1}{2} - 2 d d_{j,k}^1, k=1, \dots, \frac{N}{2}-1. \end{cases} \quad (4.3.2)$$

For  $j=0, \dots, M/2 - 1$ , calculate

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{c}_{j,1}^1 = c_{j,0}^1 + \frac{h d_{j,0}^1 + h d_{j,1}^1}{2} \\ \tilde{c}_{j,2k+1}^1 = c_{j,k}^1 + \frac{h d_{j,k}^1 - h d_{j,k+1}^1}{2}, k=1, \dots, \frac{N}{2}-2, \\ \tilde{c}_{j,N-1}^1 = c_{j,\frac{N-2}{2}}^1 + h d_{j,\frac{N-2}{2}}^1. \end{cases} \quad (4.3.3)$$

and

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{c}_{j,0}^1 = c_{j,1}^1 - 2 h d_{j,0}^1, \\ \tilde{c}_{j,2k}^1 = \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{c}_{j,2k-1}^1 + \tilde{c}_{j,2k+1}^1) - 2 h d_{j,k}^1, k=1, \dots, \frac{N}{2}-1. \end{cases} \quad (4.3.4)$$

(2) Inverse transform for column:

10 For  $k=0, \dots, N-1$ , calculate

and

$$\begin{cases} \bar{c}_{1,k}^0 = \bar{c}_{0k}^1 + \frac{\bar{d}_{0k}^1 + \bar{d}_{1,k}^1}{2}, \\ \bar{c}_{2j+1,k}^0 = \bar{c}_{jk}^1 + \frac{\bar{d}_{j,k}^1 - \bar{d}_{j+1,k}^1}{2}, j=1, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-2, \\ \bar{c}_{N-1,k}^0 = \bar{c}_{\frac{N-2}{2},k}^1 + \bar{d}_{\frac{N-2}{2},k}^1. \end{cases} \quad (4.3.5)$$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{c}_{0k}^0 = c_{1k}^0 - 2\bar{d}_{0k}^1, \\ \bar{c}_{2j,k}^0 = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{c}_{2j-1,k}^0 + \bar{c}_{2j+1,k}^0) - 2\bar{d}_{jk}^1, j=1, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-1. \end{cases} \quad (4.3.6)$$

$$(3) \quad c_{j,k}^0 = \bar{c}_{j,k}^0 / r, \quad j=0, \dots, M-1; \quad k=0, \dots, N-1. \quad C^0 = [c_{j,k}^0]_{\frac{N}{2} \times \frac{N}{2}}.$$

Following the inverse wavelet transformation, an inverse color transform is performed. Equations (5)-(6) give the inverse transforms for the YIQ and YUV color spaces.

5

For YIQ to RGB:

$$\begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.000 & 0.956 & 0.621 \\ 1.000 & -0.272 & -0.647 \\ 1.000 & -1.106 & 1.703 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y \\ I \\ Q \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

10

For YUV to RGB:

$$\begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.000 & 0.000 & 1.140 \\ 1.000 & -0.395 & -0.581 \\ 1.000 & 2.032 & 0.000 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y \\ U \\ V \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

In step 48, a user can optionally apply image filtering to improve the image quality. Filters are known in the art for sharpening, smoothing and brightening images. Users can choose any number of processing filters at compression time. Information defining the selected filters can be stored in the coded image file, in a form such as a one byte flag in a file header. In addition to optionally applying the filters,

the method can also be implemented to automatically detect and apply the selected filters following decompression.

To sharpen an image, a filter is used that weights the eight pixels adjacent to the current pixel, as well as the current pixel, by one or more predetermined values. The weighted values of the nine pixels are then summed to derive a new value for the current pixel. For example, the surrounding eight pixel values can be weighted by the value  $-35/800$ , while the current pixel is weighted by 1.35. The sharpening filter is applied to every pixel in the image.

To smooth images, for every pixel, the average of the pixel and the eight adjacent pixels is calculated. Then the pixel value and the average is compared. The smaller of the two replaces the original pixel and is output as the smoothed pixel value.

To brighten images, the weighted sum of each pixel and the correspond eight adjacent pixels is calculated. For example, each of the adjacent pixels can be multiplied by the value  $1/90$  and the summed with the current pixel to obtain a brighten current pixel.

Another filter that can be used is one that adds a random value between  $[-12, 12]$  to each of the pixels in the image.

In FIG. 6 there is displayed a preferred hardware platform that can execute software for implementing an embodiment of the present invention. The computer system of FIG. 3 includes a CPU 62, a main memory 64, an I/O subsystem 66, and a display 68, all coupled to a CPU bus 70. The I/O subsystem 66 communicates with peripheral devices that include an image source 72, an image storage device 74, and a mass storage memory 76. Although shown as three separate devices, peripherals 72-76 can be implemented using a single memory device, such as a hard disk drive commonly found in computers.

The image source 72 may be a digital still image or video source, such as a CD-ROM drive, scanner, or network connection. In addition, the image source 85 can include analog video sources, such as a video camera, VCR, television broadcast or cable receiver. The analog video signals would be converted to a digital form by the image source 85 using conventional conversion techniques. Alternatively, an image source 72 can include a video camera and communications systems for transmitting real-time video to the I/O subsystem 66.

The image storage 74 can be a computer disk, such as a that used by a hard drive, or a portable memory medium, such as a floppy or ZIP disk, or a read/write optical CD.

In operation, a computer program, which implements aspects of the invention, is retrieved from the mass storage memory 76 into the main memory 64 for execution by the CPU 62. Upon execution of the compression aspect of the invention, the compressed image file can be stored in the image storage 74; while upon execution of the decompression aspect of the invention, the decompressed image can be viewed on the display 68. Operating under the control of the computer program, the CPU 62 can process images according to the methods set forth herein, as shown in FIGS. 1-2 and 6-10.

FIG. 7 illustrates an alternative hardware platform implementing a system in accordance with a further embodiment of the present invention. System 80 can be implemented using a variety of different hardware components, such as ASIC (Application Specific Integrated Circuits), or a combination of discrete digital components, such as microprocessors, standard logic components, and other programmable logic devices. The system 80 includes a compression system 81 and a decompression system 82. The compression system 81 can be configured to perform any one or combination of the compression methods set forth in FIGS. 1, 8, 10, and 12;

while the decompression system can be configured to perform any one or combination of the decompression methods set forth in FIGS. 5, 9, 11, and 13.

5 An image source 85 provides digital pixel values to a color converter 84. The image source 85 can provide the same functionality as described earlier for the image source 72 of FIG. 6.

10 The color converter 84 performs a color space transformation on the input pixels, such as any of those described herein for FIG. 1. The converter functionality can be provided by conventional integrated circuits that are readily available from various manufacturers.

Compressor 86 compresses the transformed pixels, removing redundant data. The compressed image file generated by  
15 the compressor 86 can be transferred directly to the decompression system 82 over a transmission medium 91. The transmission medium 91 can be a radio-link, computer network, cable television network, or satellite link. Alternatively, the compressor 86 can transmit its output  
20 to a portable storage medium 92, such as an optical, floppy, or ZIP disk; or to a mass storage device 94 such as a computer hard disk or archival system.

The decompressor 88 expands the compressed image file by applying an inverse wavelet transformation, as  
25 well as de-quantization and de-encoding functions. The decompressed data is then passed to an inverse color converter 90 that applies an inverse color space transformation to generate pixel values in a color space and format appropriate for the image display 89.  
30 Standard electronic components are readily available for performing the function of the inverse color converter 90.

FIG. 8 illustrates a flow diagram of a method of compressing an image in accordance with an alternative  
35 embodiment of the present invention. In step 100, a digital image is input. In step 102, a color space transformation is performed on the input image pixels.

In step 104, the pixels are subjected to a wavelet transformation. In step 106, sub-band quantization is performed on the wavelet coefficients. Next, in step 108 the quantized sub-bands are respectively entropy encoded.  
5 In step 110, the coded image file is output.

Sub-band oriented quantization and entropy coding are well suited for wavelet-based image compression. The main idea is to take the advantage of different quantizations at different sub-bands (wavelet  
10 quadrant) and encode each band accordingly. Quadrants having a high variance in wavelet values can be allocated a finer mesh size for quantization, while those quadrants with smaller variances will be assigned fewer levels of quantization. That is, the number of bits one wishes to  
15 allocate to the output could be varied by quadrant. Those quadrants with large variances will utilize more bits, while those with low variants will utilize fewer bits. In this way, the number of bits resulting from quantization will remain the same, but their allocation  
20 will differ depending upon the nature of the image. This technique greatly improves image quality while maintaining a high compression ratio.

FIG. 9 illustrates a flow diagram of a method of decompressing an image compressed according to the  
25 methods shown in FIG. 8. Step 120, the compressed file is input. In step 122, the input image is entropy decoded. In step 124, de-quantization is performed on the decoded image file. Next, in step 126, an inverse wavelet transform is performed on the image. In step  
30 128, an inverse color transformation is performed. In step 130, post-processing altering is optionally performed. In step 132, the decompressed image file is then displayed.

FIG. 10 illustrates a flow diagram of a method  
35 of compressing an image in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention. This method performs color-bit depth compression, which essentially

reduces the number of colors in the image to achieve compression. In step 140, the image is input with its original color. For example, each color pixel could be represented by a standard 24-bit value. Next, in step 5 142, a color table is created corresponding to the image. The color table is a set of quantized color values. The quantized color values represent a smaller number of colors with correspondingly fewer bits. Each of the input pixels is mapped to the color table. In step 144, 10 an index is calculated for each pixel in the image by dithering the pixel values. Dithering is accomplished by weighting pixels adjacent to the current pixel in a frame and then arithmetically combining the weighted values with the current pixel value to produce the index, which 15 then represents the current pixel. The dithering process is repeated for each pixel in a frame. In step 146, the indexes are wavelet transformed. In step 148, the wavelet coefficients are entropy coded. In step 150, the coded image file is output.

20 FIG. 11 illustrates a flow diagram of a method of decompressing an image that has been compressed according to the method shown in FIG. 10. In step 160, a compressed image file is received. Next, in step 162, the image file is entropy decoded. In step 164, an 25 inverse wavelet transform is applied to the decoded data. Next, in step 166, post-processing filtering of the image is optionally applied. Next, in step 168, the decompressed image is displayed.

FIG. 12 illustrates another method of 30 compressing an image in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention. In this method, a user can selective vary compression parameters (step 173) to obtain a lossless or near-lossless compressed image at a desired compression ratio. In step 170, the image is 35 input. In step 172, an integer color transform is performed on the input image. In step 173, compression parameters are selected by the user using a software



interface. These parameters can include those described herein below in the subsection title "Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR) Controlled Compression". In step 174, an integer wavelet transform is performed on the color  
5 transformed pixels. In step 176, the wavelet coefficients are entropy coded. Next, in step 178, the compressed image file is then output from the system.

The integer color transformation of step 172 is an integer reversible transform which can be used in  
10 color image compression to reduce processing time and image size. Step 172 transforms RGB color components to a set of color components Y-Nb-Nr, which are known.

The RGB to Y-Nb-Nr transform is given by the equations:

$$\begin{aligned} 15 \quad Y &= G + \text{Int}(R/2 + B/2), \\ Nb &= B - \text{Int}(Y/2), \\ Nr &= R - \text{Int}(Y/2). \end{aligned}$$

The integer wavelet transform of step 174 is described below in detail.

20 FIG. 13 illustrates a method of decompressing an image file that has been compressed according to the method shown in FIG. 12. In step 180, a compressed image file is input. In step 182, the image is entropy decoded. Next, in step 184, an inverse integer wavelet  
25 transform is performed on the decoded data. In step 186, an inverse integer color transform is performed. Next, in step 188 optional post-processing filtering is performed on the image. Next, in step 190, the decompressed image is displayed.

30 The Y-Nb-Nr to RGB transform of step 186 is given by the equations:

$$\begin{aligned} R &= Nr + \text{Int}(Y/2), \\ B &= Nb + \text{Int}(Y/2), \\ G &= Y - \text{Int}(R/2 + B/2) \end{aligned}$$

35 The inverse integer wavelet transform of step 184 is described in detail below.

### Reversible Integer Wavelet Transform

This method allows a series of transformations which are very close to the corresponding biorthogonal wavelet transforms or some non-orthogonal wavelet transforms, but can be calculated with only integer addition and bit-shift operations. In addition, the integer wavelet transforms created disclosed herein possess a property of precision preservation (PPP). This property is very useful for conserving memory in both compression and decompression, and speed up the whole procedure in some applications. Two general methods from which one can get the integer wavelet transform desired are disclosed.

### Basic Integer Wavelet Transformations

Two examples are provided as the starting point for the unique method. For the sake of convenience, length, and simplicity, presented is only the algorithm for a one level decomposition and reconstruction and only for a one dimensional signal. The extension to two dimensions is immediate as the rows and columns can be treated into a sequence of one dimensional signals. For the following examples, assume that  $\{C_n^0\}_{n=0}^{N-1}$  is the

original signal where the superscript indicates level and the subscript indicates a particular point in the signal.

Also,  $\{c_n^1\}_{n=0}^{M_1-1}$  and  $\{d_n^1\}_{n=0}^{M_1-1}$  are its decomposition parts at the first level. Here

$$N_1 = \begin{cases} \frac{N}{2}, & \text{if } N \text{ is an even number,} \\ \frac{N+1}{2}, & \text{if } N \text{ is an odd number;} \end{cases}$$

$$M_1 = N - N_1$$

$\{c_n^1\}_{n=0}^{M_1-1}$  and  $\{d_n^1\}_{n=0}^{M_1-1}$  are its low frequency (l)

part and high frequency (h) part, respectively. For multi-levels, we just create  $\{c_n^1\}_{n=0}^{M_1-1}$  as  $\{c_n^0\}_{n=0}^{N_1}$  and repeat

the procedure again.

5            Example 1: A (2,2)-wavelet transform by integer calculation.

This transformation is similar to a variation of the Haar wavelet transform which uses low and high pass analysis (decomposition) filters given as:

10

n	0	1
$\tilde{h}_n$	1/2	1/2
$\tilde{g}_n$	1/2	-1/2

(1) Compute

$$d_k^1 = c_{2k}^0 - c_{2k+1}^0, k=0, \dots, M_1-1. \quad (2.1)$$

(2) Compute

$$c_k^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_k^1}{2}\right) + c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k=0, \dots, N_1-2,$$

$$c_{N_1-1}^1 = \begin{cases} \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_{N_1-1}^1}{2}\right) + c_{2k+1}^0, & \text{if } N \text{ is an even number,} \\ c_{N-1}^0, & \text{if } N \text{ is an odd number.} \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

Here,  $\text{Int}(x)$  is an arbitrary rounding function which may have different interpretations. For example,  $\text{Int}(x)$  can be the integer which is nearest to  $x$ , or  $\text{Int}(x)$  may be any integer which satisfies  $x-1 < \text{Int}(x) \leq x$ ,  
 5 etc. It is easy to see that all entries in both

$\{c_n^1\}_{n=0}^{N_1-1}$  and  $\{d_n^1\}_{n=0}^{M_1-1}$  are integers.

From (2.1)-(2.2), we can easily get the following integer reconstruction algorithm:

(b) Reconstruction

10 (1) If  $N$  is an even number, compute:

$$c_{2k+1}^0 = c_k^1 - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_k^1}{2}\right), \quad k=0, \dots, N_1-1; \quad (2.3)$$

or, if  $N$  is an odd number, we have

$$c_{2k+1}^0 = c_k^1 - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_k^1}{2}\right), \quad k=0, \dots, N_1-2; \quad (2.4)$$

$$c_{N-1}^0 = c_{N_1}^1.$$

(2) Compute

$$c_{2k}^0 = d_k^1 + c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k=0, \dots, M_1-1. \quad (2.5)$$

Remark. Since (2.1)-(2.6) are not linear because of the rounding operation  $\text{Int}(x)$ , this means the transformation order becomes significant. For instance, if the decomposition was applied first to the columns and then to the rows, the inverse transformation must be applied first to the rows and then to the columns.

Example 2: Lazy wavelet transform.

The lazy wavelet transform is used to illustrate an important concept. The corresponding inverse transform is nothing else but sub-sampling the even and odd indexed samples. Decomposition and reconstruction can use the same formula as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}c_k^1 &= c_{2k}^0, \quad k=0, \dots, N_1-1; \\d_k^1 &= c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k=0, \dots, M_1-1.\end{aligned}$$

Examples 1 and 2 are not good transforms for image compression, but they are simple. Much better transforms can be achieved from these two. As suggested above, they are considered only as a starting point for the integer, reversible, wavelet transform algorithm of the disclosed invention.

It is noted that there is another interesting property in the above two transforms which may not be easily seen. If the values of the signal pixels are represented by a finite number of bits, say one bit or one byte, the same number of bits can be used to represent the result of the forward transform within the computer itself because of the complementary code property. While, from the reconstruction algorithm, the computer will get back the exact original signal through the same complementary code property. This property is called a *Property of Precision Preservation (PPP)* for these wavelets.

It is known that the general values for the high frequency wavelet coefficients are small, and all higher levels of the decomposition also provide generally small

values in the high frequency band. This allows the preservation of precision during the computational stage of the wavelet coefficients. Now, the complementary code property, the other aspect of the PPP property is a well known characteristic of integer arithmetic as done by the computer. Consider the computation of the difference of two integers given as  $c = b - a$  and the inverse computation of  $a = b - c$ . The nature of the computation within the computer can be specified as follows:

$$c_m = \begin{cases} b-a & \text{if } -2^{q-1} \leq b-a < 2^{q-1}-1 \\ -2^q+b-a & \text{if } b-a \geq 2^{q-1} \\ 2^q+b-a & \text{if } b-a < -2^{q-1} \end{cases}$$

and the inverse is

$$a_m = \begin{cases} b-c_m & \text{if } -2^{q-1} \leq b-a < 2^{q-1}-1 \\ -2^q+b-c_m & \text{if } b-c_m \geq 2^{q-1} \\ 2^q+b-c_m & \text{if } b-c_m < -2^{q-1} \end{cases}$$

where the  $m$  subscript indicates the internal representation, and the range of the integers  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$

is  $[-2^{q-1}, 2^{q-1}-1]$ . The internal representation of  $c_m$  when

it is outside the range, its appearance is as a two's complement number, so the representation may not be the same as the external representation of  $c$ . However, the same complementary code for the  $a_m$  will cause the internal representation to be identical to the external representation of  $a$ . For example, if we let  $b = 2$  (00000010) and  $a = -127$  (10000001) then  $c_m$  has the internal binary value of (10000001) when  $q=4$ . With a value of  $-127$  for  $c_m$  the inverse value for  $a_m$  will just be  $a$ .

In fact, for Example 2, this property is obviously true. While for Example 1, if the range of the pixel values is within a finite number of bits, say  $q$ , we can only use  $q$  bits as the working unit, which means the

value of transform coefficients will also be within the interval with length  $2^q$ , say  $[-2^{q-1}, 2^{q-1} - 1]$ . Due to the nature of computation on a machine, most machines will implement (2.1)-(2.2) automatically as follows (the

5 complementary code property):

$$d_k^1 = \begin{cases} c_{2k}^0 - c_{2k+1}^0, & \text{if } -2^{q-1} \leq c_{2k}^0 - c_{2k+1}^0 < 2^{q-1}, \\ c_{2k}^0 - c_{2k+1}^0 - 2^q, & \text{if } c_{2k}^0 - c_{2k+1}^0 \geq 2^{q-1}, \\ 2^q + (c_{2k}^0 - c_{2k+1}^0), & \text{if } c_{2k}^0 - c_{2k+1}^0 < -2^{q-1}. \end{cases} \quad (2.6)$$

$$c_k^1 = \begin{cases} \text{Int}(\frac{d_k^1}{2}) + c_{2k+1}^0, & \text{if } -2^{q-1} \leq \text{Int}(\frac{d_k^1}{2}) + c_{2k+1}^0 < 2^{q-1}, \\ \text{Int}(\frac{d_k^1}{2}) + c_{2k+1}^0 - 2^q, & \text{if } \text{Int}(\frac{d_k^1}{2}) + c_{2k+1}^0 \geq 2^{q-1}, \\ \text{Int}(\frac{d_k^1}{2}) + c_{2k+1}^0 + 2^q, & \text{if } \text{Int}(\frac{d_k^1}{2}) + c_{2k+1}^0 < -2^{q-1}. \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

While the reconstruction algorithm (2.3) and (2.5) will be implemented by the computer itself as

$$c_{2k+1}^0 = \begin{cases} c_k^1 - \text{Int}(\frac{d_k^1}{2}), & \text{if } -2^{q-1} \leq c_k^1 - \text{Int}(\frac{d_k^1}{2}) < 2^{q-1}, \\ 2^q + \left(c_k^1 - \text{Int}(\frac{d_k^1}{2})\right), & \text{if } c_k^1 - \text{Int}(\frac{d_k^1}{2}) < -2^{q-1}, \\ \left(c_k^1 - \text{Int}(\frac{d_k^1}{2})\right) - 2^q, & \text{if } c_k^1 - \text{Int}(\frac{d_k^1}{2}) > 2^{q-1}. \end{cases} \quad (2.8)$$

$$c_{2k}^0 = \begin{cases} d_k^1 + c_{2k+1}^0, & \text{if } -2^{q-1} \leq d_k^1 + c_{2k+1}^0 < 2^{q-1}, \\ d_k^1 + c_{2k+1}^0 + 2^q, & \text{if } d_k^1 + c_{2k+1}^0 < -2^{q-1}, \\ d_k^1 + c_{2k+1}^0 - 2^q, & \text{if } d_k^1 + c_{2k+1}^0 \geq 2^{q-1}. \end{cases} \quad (2.9)$$

It is obvious that (2.8)-(2.9) are just the reverse of (2.6)-(2.7). It is also easy to see that if we properly  
 10 take advantage of the bound in the coefficient size mentioned above, the algorithm can be implemented using a minimal amount of storage.

The following are examples which give motivation for our new approach.

Example 3: A (2.6) wavelet transform by integer calculation (2).

- 5 This transformation is similar to using the following analysis filters:

n	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$h_n$	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	0
$g_n$	-1/16	-1/16	1/2	-1/2	1/16	1/16

(a) Decomposition

- 10 Decomposition starts with Example 1 at step (1) and (2), and then upgrades the high frequency component at step (3):

(1) Compute

$$d_k^{1,0} = c_{2k}^0 - c_{2k+1}^0, k=0, \dots, M_1-1.$$

(2) Compute

$$c_k^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_k^{1,0}}{2}\right) + c_{2k+1}^0, k=0, \dots, N_1-2,$$

$$c_{N_1-1}^1 = \begin{cases} \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_{M_1-1}^{1,0}}{2}\right) + c_{N-1}^0, & \text{if } N \text{ is an even number,} \\ c_{N-1}^0, & \text{if } N \text{ is an odd number;} \end{cases}$$

15 (3) Compute

$$\begin{cases} d_0^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_0 - c_1^1}{4}\right) + d_0^{1,0} \\ d_k^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{k-1}^1 - c_{k+1}^1}{4}\right) - d_k^{1,0}, k=1, \dots, M_1-2, \end{cases}$$

and then, if N is even, calculate



$$d_{M_1-1}^1 = \text{Int} \left( \frac{c_{N_1-2}^1 - c_{N_1-1}^1}{4} \right) - d_{M_1-1}^{1,0},$$

else, calculate

$$d_{M_1-1}^1 = \text{Int} \left( \frac{c_{N_1-3}^1 - c_{N_1-1}^1}{4} \right) - d_{M_1-1}^{1,0}.$$

(b) Reconstruction

The reconstruction algorithm is identical to the decomposition algorithm, except it is now running

5 "backwards".

(1) Compute

$$\begin{cases} d_0^{1,0} = \text{Int} \left( \frac{c_0^1 - c_1^1}{4} \right) - d_0^1 \\ d_k^{1,0} = \text{Int} \left( \frac{c_{k-1}^1 - c_{k+1}^1}{4} \right) - d_k^1, k=1, \dots, M_1-2, \end{cases}$$

and then, if N is even, calculate

$$d_{M_1-1}^{1,0} = \text{Int} \left( \frac{c_{N_1-2}^1 - c_{N_1-1}^1}{4} \right) - d_{M_1-1}^{1,1},$$

else calculate

$$d_{M_1-1}^{1,0} = \text{Int} \left( \frac{c_{N_1-3}^1 - c_{N_1-1}^1}{4} \right) - d_{M_1-1}^{1,1},$$

(2) If N is an even number, compute

$$c_{2k+1}^0 = c_k^1 - \text{Int} \left( \frac{d_k^{1,0}}{2} \right), k=0, \dots, N_1-1;$$

10 or, if N is an odd number, we have

$$c_{2k+1}^0 = c_k^1 - \text{Int} \left( \frac{d_k^{1,0}}{2} \right), k=0, \dots, N_1-2;$$

$$c_{N-1}^0 = c_{N_1}^1.$$

(3) Compute

$$c_{2k}^0 = d_k^{1,0} + c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k=0, \dots, M_1-1.$$

We see in step (2)-(3) above, that they are just the same as shown for the reconstruction of the (2.2)-wavelet transform (Example 1).

Example 4: A (1,3)-wavelet transform by integer calculation.

The following nonlinear transform is a variation of the transform which uses biorthogonal analysis filters:

n	-1	0	1
$\tilde{h}_n$	1 1/4	0 -1/2	0 1/4
$\tilde{g}_n$			

(a) Decomposition

This decomposition starts with the *Lazy wavelet* at step (1) and upgrades the high frequency component at step (2):

(1) Set

$$c_k^1 = c_{2k}^0, \quad k=0, \dots, N_1-1;$$

$$d_k^1 = c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k=0, \dots, M_1-1.$$

(2) If N is an even number, calculate

$$\begin{cases} d_k^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_k^1 - c_{k+1}^1}{2}\right) - d_k^{1,0}, & k=0, \dots, M_1-2, \\ d_{M_1-1}^1 = c_{M_1-1}^1 - d_{M_1-1}^{1,0}. \end{cases}$$

Otherwise, if N is an odd number, calculate

$$d_k^1 = \text{Int} \left( \frac{c_{2k}^0 + c_{2k+2}^0}{2} \right) - c_{2k+1}, k=0, \dots, M_1-1.$$

(b) Reconstruction

(1) Set

$$c_{2k}^0 = c_k^1, k=0, \dots, N_1-1;$$

(2) If N is an even number, calculate

$$\begin{cases} c_{2k+1}^0 = \text{Int} \left( \frac{c_{2k}^0 + c_{2k+2}^0}{2} \right) - d_k^1, k=0, \dots, M_1-2, \\ c_{N-1}^0 = c_{N-2}^0 - d_{M_1-1}^1. \end{cases}$$

Otherwise, if N is an odd number, calculate

$$c_{2k+1}^0 = \text{Int} \left( \frac{c_{2k}^0 + c_{2k+2}^0}{2} \right) - d_k^1, k=0, \dots, M_1-1.$$

5            Example 5: (5,3)-wavelet transform by integer calculation.

This transformation is also similar in function to using the biorthogonal analysis filters. It is given by

10

n	-2	-1	0	1	2
$\tilde{h}_n$	-1/8	1/4	3/4	1/4	-1/8
$\tilde{g}_n$	1/4	-1/2	1/4	0	0

(a) Decomposition

This decomposition starts with Example 3 at step (1) and upgrade low frequency components at step (2):

15            (1) Set

$$c_k^{1,0} = c_{2k}^0, \quad k=0, \dots, N_1-1;$$

If N is an even number, calculate

$$\begin{cases} d_k^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{2k}^0 + c_{2k+2}^0}{2}\right) - c_{2k+1}^0, & k=0, \dots, M_1-2, \\ d_{M_1-1}^1 = c_{N-2}^0 - c_{N-1}^1. \end{cases}$$

Otherwise, if N is an odd number, calculate

$$d_k^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{2k}^0 + c_{2k+2}^0}{2}\right) - c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k=0, \dots, M_1-1.$$

(2) If N is an even number, compute

$$\begin{cases} c_0^1 = c_0^{1,0} - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_0^1}{2}\right), \\ c_k^1 = c_k^{1,0} - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_{k-1}^1 + d_k^1}{4}\right), & k=1, \dots, N_1-2, \\ c_{N-1}^1 = c_{N_1-2}^{1,0} - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_{N_1-2}^1 + d_{N_1-1}^1}{4}\right). \end{cases}$$

Otherwise, if N is an odd number, calculate

$$\begin{cases} c_0^1 = c_0^{1,0} - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_0^1}{2}\right), \\ c_k^1 = c_k^{1,0} - \frac{d_{k-1}^1 + d_k^1}{4}, & k=1, \dots, N_1-2, \\ c_{N_1-1}^1 = c_{N_1-1}^{1,0} - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_{N_1-1}^1}{2}\right). \end{cases}$$

## 5 (b) Reconstruction

(1) Compute

$$c_0^0 = c_0^1 + \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_0^1}{2}\right),$$

$$c_{2k}^0 = c_k^1 + \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_{k-1}^1 + d_k^1}{4}\right), \quad k=1, \dots, N_1-2,$$

Then, if N is even, calculate

$$c_{N-2}^0 = c_{N_1-1}^1 + \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_{N_1-2}^1 + d_{N_1-1}^1}{4}\right).$$

else calculate

$$c_{N-1}^0 = c_{N_1-1}^1 + \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_{N_1-1}^1}{2}\right).$$

(2) Compute

$$c_{2k+1}^0 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{2k}^0 + c_{2k+2}^0}{2}\right) - d_k^1, \quad k=0, \dots, M_1-2,$$

Then, if N is even, calculate

$$c_{N-1}^0 = c_{N-2}^0 - d_{M_1-1}^1.$$

5           The PPP property for Examples 1-2 mentioned at the end of the previous section is also applicable for these three examples. It is obvious these three transformations are not really linear, but they are similar to the one using the corresponding filters given  
10 above. Especially, the filters in Example 3 and Example 5 belong to, with minor modification, the group of the best biorthogonal filters for image compression.

Also, from the above three examples, we can note that if we begin with integer (linear or nonlinear)  
15 wavelet transformations and then use some proper upgrading formulas, we can get other, much better integer, wavelet transformations for image compression.

The *Lifting scheme*, discussed by W. Sweldens in "The Lifting Scheme: A Custom-Designed Construction of Biorthogonal Wavelet", Applied and Computational Harmonic Analysis, Vol. 3, No. 2, April 1996, is a recently  
 5 developed approach for constructing biorthogonal wavelets with compact support. It can be used, with minor modifications, to create integer biorthogonal wavelet transformations. The following is an adaptation of the lifting scheme.

- 10 Definition 1. The set of filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}, g, \tilde{g}\}$ , a set of biorthogonal filters if the following formula is satisfied:

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall \omega \in \mathbb{R}: \tilde{m}(\omega) \overline{m'(\omega)} = 1. \\ \text{where } & m(\omega) = \begin{bmatrix} h(\omega) & h(\omega + \pi) \\ g(\omega) & g(\omega + \pi) \end{bmatrix}, \\ \text{and } & h(\omega) = \sum_k h_k e^{-k\omega} \text{ and } g(\omega) = \sum_k g_k e^{-k\omega}, \\ & \text{and similarly for } \tilde{m}(\omega), \tilde{h}(\omega) \text{ and } \tilde{g}(\omega). \end{aligned}$$

The following lemma is the main result of the lifting scheme [1] reported as corollary 6 in that paper.

- 15 Lemma 1. Take an initial set of finite biorthogonal filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}^0, g^0, \tilde{g}^0\}$ , then a new set of finite biorthogonal filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}, g, \tilde{g}\}$  can be found as

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{h}(\omega) &= \tilde{h}^0(\omega) + \tilde{g}(\omega) \overline{s(2\omega)} \\ g(\omega) &= g^0(\omega) - h(\omega) s(2\omega). \end{aligned}$$

- Similarly if we take  $\{h^0, \tilde{h}, g, \tilde{g}^0\}$  as an initial set of biorthogonal filters, a new set of biorthogonal filters  
 20  $\{h, \tilde{h}, g, \tilde{g}\}$  can be found as can be found as

$$h(\omega) = h^0(\omega) + g(\omega) \overline{s(2\omega)}$$

$$\tilde{g}(\omega) = \tilde{g}^0(\omega) - \tilde{h}(\omega) \tilde{s}(2\omega).$$

Here  $s(\omega)$  is a trigonometric polynomial and the corresponding filter  $s$  is finite, and so is  $\tilde{s}(\omega)$ . Actually, regarding the filters (4.1) is equivalent to

$$\tilde{h}_k = \tilde{h}_k^0 + \sum_1 \tilde{g}_{k+2l} \tilde{s}_l$$

$$g_k = g_k^0 - \sum_1 h_{k-2l} \tilde{s}_l$$

or

$$h_k = h_k^0 + \sum_1 g_{k+2l} \tilde{s}_l \quad (4.2b)$$

$$\tilde{g}_k = \tilde{g}_k^0 - \sum_1 \tilde{h}_{k-2l} \tilde{s}_l$$

5           Next we use the lifting scheme with minor modifications to create an integer, nonlinear, quasi-

biorthogonal, wavelet algorithm. Suppose  $[C_n^0]$  is a

original signal,  $[C_n^1]$  and  $[d_n^1]$  are again its low and

high frequency decomposition parts, obtained by using the  
10 filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}, g, \tilde{g}\}$ .

If we use filters  $\{\tilde{h}, \tilde{g}\}$  for decomposition (analysis), the corresponding decomposition algorithm is

$$\begin{cases} c_k^1 = \alpha_c \sum_n c_n^0 \tilde{h}_{n-2k}, \\ d_k^1 = \alpha_d \sum_n c_n^0 \tilde{g}_{n-2k}. \end{cases}$$

While the reconstruction algorithm will be

$$c_n^0 = 2 \sum_k \left( \frac{c_k^1 h_{n-2k}}{\alpha_c} + \frac{d_k^1 g_{n-2k}}{\alpha_d} \right),$$

related to the synthesis filter  $\{h, g\}$ . Here, parameters  $\alpha_c$  and  $\alpha_d$  are positive constants with  $\alpha_c \cdot \alpha_d = 2$ . For example, in the situation of regular biorthogonal decomposition and reconstruction,  $\alpha_c = \alpha_d = \sqrt{2}$ ; and for

- 5 Example 1 through Example 5 above,  $\alpha_c = 1$  and  $\alpha_d = 2$ .

If the set of filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}, g, \tilde{g}\}$  is from  $(h, \tilde{h}^0, g^0, \tilde{g})$  by (4.2b), then decomposition can be accomplished as follows:

1. Calculate

$$\begin{cases} c_k^{1,0} = \alpha_c \sum_n c_n^0 \tilde{h}_{n-2k}^0, \\ d_k^1 = \alpha_d \sum_n c_n^0 \tilde{g}_{n-2k}. \end{cases}$$

- 10 2. Calculate

$$c_k^1 = c_k^{1,0} + \frac{\alpha_c}{\alpha_d} \sum_1 d_{k-1}^1 s_1. \quad (4.4)$$

The relative reconstruction scheme will be:

1. Calculate

$$c_k^{1,0} = c_k^1 \frac{\alpha_c}{\alpha_d} \sum_1 d_{k-1}^1 s_1 \quad (4.5)$$

2. Calculate

$$c_n^0 = 2 \sum_k \left( \frac{c_k^{1,0} h_{n-2k}}{\alpha_c} + \frac{d_k^1 g_{n-2k}^0}{\alpha_d} \right). \quad (4.6)$$

- Here, equations (4.3) and (4.6) are just the wavelet  
 15 (inverse) transforms using biorthogonal filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}^0, g^0, \tilde{g}\}$



$\tilde{g}$ ). While (4.4) and (4.5) are forward and backward upgrading formulas.

Similarly if the set of filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}, g, \tilde{g}\}$  is from the initial set of filters  $\{h^0, \tilde{h}^0, g, \tilde{g}\}$  by using

5 (4.2b), the relative decomposition is:

1. Calculate

$$\begin{cases} c_k^1 = \alpha_c \sum_n c_n^0 h_{n-2k} \\ d_k^{1,0} = \alpha_d \sum_n c_n^0 \tilde{g}_{n-2k} \end{cases}$$

2. Calculate

$$d_k^1 = d_k^{1,0} \frac{\alpha_c}{\alpha_d} \sum_1 c_{k-1}^1$$

The reconstruction scheme is:

1. Calculate

10

1. Calculate

$$d_k^{1,0} = d_k^1 \frac{\alpha_c}{\alpha_d} \sum_1 c_{k-1}^1$$

2. Calculate

$$c_n^0 = 2 \sum_k \left( \frac{c_k^{1,0} h_{n-2k}}{\alpha_c} + \frac{d_k^1 \tilde{g}_{n-2k}^0}{\alpha_d} \right).$$

Corollary 4.1. Suppose biorthogonal filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}, g, \tilde{g}\}$  are from initial filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}^0, g^0, \tilde{g}\}$  by the lifting scheme (4.1a) or (4.2a). If the decomposition and reconstruction by filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}^0, g^0, \tilde{g}\}$  can be accomplished only by integer calculation, such as Example 2, we also can create a corresponding integer wavelet decomposition and reconstruction scheme which is very "close" to the original one by using filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}, g, \tilde{g}, \}$ . Here the word "close" means that the difference of the two decomposition schemes is just some rounding error, and this rounding error will be corrected by the integer reconstruction scheme.

In fact, if  $\{c_k^{1,0}\}$  and  $\{d_k^1\}$  are integer after (4.3), we can calculate  $\{c_k^1\}$  by

$$c_k^1 = c_k^{1,0} + \text{Int}\left(\frac{\alpha_c}{\alpha_d} \sum d_{k-1} s_1\right)$$

instead of (4.4). Here  $\text{Int}(x)$ , as described in Section 2, is an arbitrary rounding up function which satisfies  $x-1 \leq \text{Int}(x) \leq x+1$ . It is obvious that (4.7) is very close to (4.4), and the exact reconstruction scheme can easily be obtained from

$$c_k^{1,0} = c_k^1 - \text{Int}\left(\frac{\alpha_c}{\alpha_d} \sum d_{k-1} s_1\right)$$

and (4.6). There will be a similar result, if the set of biorthogonal filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}, g, \tilde{g}\}$  is obtained from the initial set of filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}^0, g, \tilde{g}\}$  by using (4.2b).

Except for the example shown in the Lazy wavelet (Example 2), most standard biorthogonal wavelet forms cannot be performed directly by integer, even for one of the simplest wavelets, the Harr wavelet. However, if the parameters  $\alpha_c$ , and  $\alpha_d$  are properly chosen and the transform algorithms, such as Example 1 and Example 3, are slightly changed, a variation of the original

biorthogonal wavelet transforms with respect to the set of filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}, g, \tilde{g}\}$  is created. On the other hand, the parameters should be also chosen carefully to guarantee that only addition and shift operations are  
 5 needed by the algorithm.

If the set of filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}, g, \tilde{g}\}$  is obtained from a set of filters  $\{h^{\circ}, \tilde{h}^{\circ}, g, \tilde{g}\}$  by the lifting scheme, and the set  $\{h^{\circ}, \tilde{h}^{\circ}, g, \tilde{g}\}$  is also obtained from a filter set  $\{h^{\circ}, \tilde{h}^{\circ}, g^{\circ}, \tilde{g}^{\circ}\}$ , one can repeatedly use Corollary 1 to  
 10 get a "close" integer wavelet transformation.

### The Correction Method for Creating Integer Wavelet Transforms

Another approach for obtaining integer wavelets is using the so-called *Correction method*. The motivation  
 15 of this method is from the S+P transform. The lifting scheme for generating biorthogonal wavelets can be considered as a special case of the correction method. From this can be derived complicated filters with fast decomposition and reconstruction algorithms.

20 Assuming a simple integer wavelet transform, such as Examples 1 through 3, the decomposition and reconstruction scheme of which can be formulated as follows:

Decomposition

$$\begin{aligned} c_1^{1,0} &= df_c(\{c_n^0\}) \\ d_1^{1,0} &= df_d(\{c_n^0\}) \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

25 Reconstruction

$$c_n^0 = rf(\{c_1^{1,0}\}, \{d_k^{1,0}\}) \quad (5.2)$$

Here, (5.1) and (5.2) can be the same as (4.3) and (4.6) or other algorithms.

In general, after the above decomposition, one may not be satisfied with the result. There may still be  
 30 some correlation among the high pass components because

of the aliasing from the low pass components, or the low pass components do not carry enough of the expected information from the original signal. Hence, one could make an improvement by putting some correction part on the high pass components or low pass components. There are many ways to accomplish this. However, for the sake of the integer calculation, it is preferable to use following correction method. To make a correction for the high pass part, the corresponding formula would be:

$$d_k^1 = d_k^{1,0} - \text{Int}(dc_k^1), k = \dots, 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (5.3)$$

Here,  $dc_k^1$  is a correction quantity for  $d_k^1$

$$d_k^1 = \sum_{j=1}^{s_1} \sigma_j c_{k+1}^{1,0} + \sum_{j=1}^1 \tau_j d_{k+j}^{1,0}, k = \dots, 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (5.4)$$

and  $\{\sigma_i\}_{i=s_0}^{s_1}$  and  $\{\tau_j\}_{j=1}^T$  are given parameters which have been chosen for the user's purpose such as reducing the redundancy among high pass components or some other special requirement. To preserve the integer calculation, any entries in both

$\{\sigma_i\}_{i=s_0}^{s_1}$  and  $\{\tau_j\}_{j=1}^T$  should be rational numbers with denominators being powers of 2.

From (5.1), (5.3) and (5.4), it is easy to see the perfect reconstruction algorithm can be

$$d_k^{1,0} = d_k^1 + \text{Int}(dc_k^1), k = \dots, m, m-1, m-2, \dots, \quad (5.5)$$

combined with (5.2).

As mentioned above, the Lifting scheme is a special condition of the correction method. Examples 3 through 5 can also be considered as the examples of this method. We next give an example of the Correction method which cannot be included in the group of Lifting scheme, and also which does not result in a closed form of compact support for biorthogonal filters.

Example 6: S+P transform, which is similar to using following analysis filters.

n	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$\tilde{h}_n$	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	0
$\hat{g}_n$	-1/16	-1/16	15/32	-17/32	7/32	-1/32

While the synthesis filters do not have compact support, the S+P transform can be implemented as follows:

(a) Decomposition

(1) Take the decomposition step of Example 1,  
that is, compute

$$d_k^{1,0} = c_{2k}^0 - c_{2k+1}^0, k = -0, 1, \dots, M_1 - 1;$$

and

$$c_k^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_k^{1,0}}{2}\right) + c_{2k+1}^0, k = 0, \dots, N_1 - 2,$$

$$c_{n_1-1}^1 = \begin{cases} \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_{M_1-1}^{1,0}}{2}\right) + c_{N-1}^0, \\ c_{n-1}^0 \end{cases}$$

(2) Correction Step: Define  $S_0 = -1$ ,  $S_1 = 1$ ,  $T = 1$  and

$$\sigma_{-1} = -\frac{1}{4}, \sigma_0 = -\frac{1}{6}, \sigma_1 = \frac{1}{6};$$

$$\tau_1 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

and now compute

$$\begin{aligned} d_0^1 &= d_0^{1,0} - \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_0^1 - c_1^1}{4}\right); \\ d_k^1 &= d_k^{1,0} - \text{Int}\left(\frac{2c_{k-1}^1 + c_k^1 - 3c_{k+1}^1 - 2d_{k+1}^{1,0}}{8}\right), k=1, \dots, M_1-2; \\ d_{M_1-1}^1 &= d_{M_1-1}^{1,0} - \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{M_1-2}^1 - c_{M_1-1}^1}{4}\right). \end{aligned}$$

(b) Reconstruction

(1) Compute

$$\begin{aligned} d_{M_1-1}^{1,0} &= d_{M_1-1}^1 + \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{M_1-2}^1 - c_{M_1-1}^1}{4}\right) \\ d_k^{1,0} &= d_k^1 + \text{Int}\left(\frac{2c_{k-1}^1 + c_k^1 - c_{k+1}^1 - 2d_{k+1}^{1,0}}{8}\right), k=M_1-2, \dots, 1; \\ d_0^{1,0} &= d_0^1 + \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_0^1 - c_1^1}{4}\right). \end{aligned}$$

(2) If N is an even number, compute

$$c_{2k+1}^0 = c_k^1 - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_k^1}{2}\right), k=0, \dots, N_1-1$$

5 or, if N is an odd number, we have

$$\begin{aligned} c_{2k+1}^0 &= c_k^1 - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_k^1}{2}\right), k=0, \dots, N_1-2, \\ c_{N-1}^0 &= c_{N_1}^1. \end{aligned}$$

(3) Compute

$$c_{2k}^0 = d_k^1 + c_{2k+1}^0, k=0, \dots, M_1-1.$$

#### Boundary Conditions

There are two issues dealing with boundary filtering if the Lifting scheme or the Correction method

is used to generate the integer wavelet transformations. The first is how to process the boundaries which occur in the start-up wavelet transformations. The second is how to deal with the boundaries in the deductive formula. If the boundaries in the start-up wavelet transform have already been established, then those in the upgrading formula are relatively easy to establish. For the *Lifting scheme*, the boundaries in both steps should be processed in the same way. While, for the Correction method, according to (5.3)-(5.4), one has more choices to process boundaries in the second step. Therefore, the process by which the boundaries in the start-up wavelet transformations are established is discussed. Assume compact supported biorthogonal wavelets.

Suppose the original signal is  $\{C_n^o\}_{n=0}^N$ . For creating integer biorthogonal wavelet transformations, use the following symmetric extension:

(1) If current biorthogonal filters have even length, the boundaries of the signal are extended as  $C_{-k}^o = C_{k-1}^o$ ,  $k=1, 2, \dots$ ;

(2) If the filters have odd length, the following extension is performed

$$C_{-k}^o = C_k^o, \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

Examples 1 through 5 use the boundaries given above. In Example 6, the start up wavelet transform uses the above boundaries but in the upgrading step, another boundary filtering is used. In addition, for arbitrarily sized images or signals, one can use the same technique described in the above examples to deal with this condition.

As mentioned earlier, for many applications, lossless image compression is more important than lossy compression. The integer wavelet transforms described above provide the opportunity to compress without loss. It is also obvious that the integer wavelet algorithms

can be used wherever ordinary wavelets are used, especially in signal and image compression. However, for most computers, the integer wavelet transform is much faster than other wavelets and it uses much less memory.

5                    Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR)  
                    Controlled Compression

                    Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR) is a widely used quality measurement. PSNR controlled compression allows users to choose their desired PSNR for the  
10 compressed image. In each of the compression methods set forth herein, a user can selectively set the PSNR and the desired compression ratio, as well as the initial quantization and threshold levels for each quadrant of wavelet coefficients, to obtain the desired image  
15 quality.

                    For example, the wavelet map of FIG. 3 shows a total of 10 regions (quadrants). Each of these ten quadrants can have two additional parameters associated with them. The parameters define the quantization and  
20 threshold values for that particular quadrant. Since there are three planes for color (only one for gray level) the maximum number of parameters that the user can control is 60 -- 10 for quantization and 10 for thresholding for each of the three color layers. In the  
25 case of a gray level image, there are only 20 parameters.

                    If a compression ratio, or a quality factor which indirectly defines a compression ratio, is specified, then the user wants the compression ratio to remain identical over the changes in the parameters. In  
30 order to accomplish this, two parameters are monitored: the compression ratio and PSNR (peak signal to noise ratio). The PSNR is defined as  $PSNR = 20 \log_{10} (X/MSE)$ , where the X is the average absolute value of the pixels in the compressed image and MSE is the mean squared error  
35 measured between the compressed and original image. Holding the compression ratio constant, the PSNR needs to



increase to improve image quality. The way to increase the PSNR is to reduce the MSE.

An iterative method can be used to adjust parameters to achieve the desired PSNR. The steps are as follows:

- (a) Pick an initial parameter setting  $P_0$ ;
- (b) Quantize the wavelet coefficients with  $P_0$  and calculate the corresponding PSNR;
- (c) If the PSNR is close to the desired one, stop and output the coded file; otherwise, get an adjusted vector  $\Delta P_0$  and set  $P_0 \leftarrow P_0 + \Delta P_0$ , go to step (b).

#### Progressive Decomposition

Progressive decompression allows users to decode images at varying degrees of resolution, starting from the lowest resolution and progressing to the highest resolution. The advantage of this feature is that users can download small pieces of the coded file and view the image at lower resolution to determine if they want to download the whole image. Progressive decomposition can be used with any of the decompression methods previously disclosed herein. Progressive decomposition is accomplished according to the following steps:

- (a) Input the lowest bandpass component  $C^1$  of the coded file and reconstruct the lowest resolution image  $I^0$ ;
- (b) Display image  $I^0$ ;
- (c) If the user is not satisfied with the image quality or the resolution is big enough for stop; otherwise, go to step (d);
- (d) Input the lowest three band-pass components  $HD^1$ ,  $VD^1$ , and  $DD^1$  successively in the current image file. Reconstruct the new image  $I^1$  from  $C^1$ ,  $HD^1$ ,  $VD^1$ , and  $DD^1$ . Let  $I^0 = I^1$ ; go to step (b).

### Image Map Editor

The image map editor creates an image map over a compressed image file. This permits an image compressed according to one of the methods set forth herein to be easily integrated into a web page using an http link. A user selects one or several areas of compressed image, assigns one or more http links to the areas. The image map editor calculates the coordinates of the areas and outputs the HTML associate with the image. The user can add such information into program source code. Following is an example of such image map:

```
<EMBED SRC="cow.cod" type="image/cis-cod"
WIDTH="257" poly= "44, 45, 103, 78, 103, 86, 54,
86, 54, 78",
href="http://www.infinop.com"></EMBED>
```

### Non-Uniform Image Compression

The present invention allows a user to perform non-uniform image compression. Essentially, non-uniform compression is accomplished by dividing an image into one or more rectangles, each representing a matrix of image pixels. Each rectangle can be compressed by any of the methods disclosed herein.

For instance, referring to the compression method of FIG. 8, integrating the non-uniform compression feature with the method allows a user to partition the image into several parts with different interests. The user can then compress these areas with different image and/or compression qualities. The parts can have any shape.

The non-uniform compression feature can be incorporated in to the method of FIG. 8 as follows. Steps 100-102 are performed. Then, the user creates bitmap matrices defining the partitioned areas. Each area is then wavelet transformed. Different quantizations are then applied to the different areas according to the transformed matrices obtained above.

Split and Merge Wavelet Algorithm  
for Big Image Compression

This algorithm allows users to compress large images by partitioning them into smaller pieces. The key  
5 is to divide the original image into several smaller pieces and compress/decompress them separately by using overlap and de-overlap technique. With this technique, the individually compressed pieces are equivalent to compressed whole image. The user does not see any edge  
10 effects in the decompressed image, which normally occur with conventional split and merge methods.

Also, with this algorithm, users can selectively decompress the whole image or choose a specific part to decompress according to an image map created during the  
15 compression phase. The algorithm is preferably implemented as a software program executing on a general purpose computer.

There are two ways to compress an image by splitting it: automatically or interactively. The  
20 automatic approach is transparent to users since the algorithm will automatically split to the image according to the characteristics of the computer used to perform the compression. Using the automated method, the algorithm first detects the size of the source image and  
25 the memory size of the host computer. Next, the image is split into several pieces with a predetermined number of pixels overlapping according to the image size and computer's memory. Overlapping pixels are those that appear in more than one piece of the split image.

30 Each piece of image is compressed in order according to any of the methods disclosed herein from the image resource.

The split image is decompressed as follows. First, the headers of the compressed image pieces are  
35 read to determine their order and compression parameters, such as quantization thresholds and decomposition levels. Next, each piece of the image is decompressed and de-

overlapped. Merge all pieces together in the proper place for display.

Using the interactive method, a user can indicate how many blocks they want to divide the image into and how many pixels they want for overlap. To compress an image according to this approach, the size of the source image is first detected. Then, the user's choice for the number of blocks and number of overlapping pixels is entered. Next, the image is divided into the pieces according to the user's choice and the size of the image. Finally, the individual pieces are compressed according to one of the methods disclosed herein.

The interactively split image is decompressed as follows. First, the header of the coded image is read. Next, an image map is displayed for the user to look at what the image context is about. The user can then choose to display entire image or a specific piece of image. If user chooses to display a single piece of image, the algorithm finds the position of this coded piece and decompresses it. If the user instead chooses to display the entire image, the algorithm decompress each piece of image and de-overlaps it. All pieces are then merged together in the appropriate display location.

Example A, below, shows further technical details related to the present invention.

While specific embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it will be apparent to this skilled in the art that the disclosed invention may be modified in numerous ways and may assume  
5 many embodiments other than the preferred form specifically set out and described above. Accordingly, it is intended by the appended claims to cover all modifications of the invention which fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

## EXAMPLE A

### 1.0 Quality Compression Optimization

The following sections deal with the improvement of the compressed image quality. As stated in the report introduction, we believe this is the last significant major problem to be addressed in the still imagery compression system.

#### 1.1 Introduction

The issue is the mechanism which can be used to improve the quality of the image based upon the nature of the parameters used in the compression process. We think this is an important issue, and in our experimentation, we have found fairly striking results. For example, if we hold the compression ratio constant, we can compress an image and obtain on a subjective scale of C, where

- A is no observable defect,
- B is observable but not noticeable,
- C is quite noticeable, but not distracting from the image,
- D is very noticeable and detracts from the image,
- E is unacceptable.

If we now change the parameters by a hand optimization, we find we can change the subjective evaluation from a C to a B with the compression ratio left alone. We believe this is significant, in that it guarantees a compression system which is tailored for each image independently, rather than have each image compressed by the same set of parameters irrespective of the image content.

To review the process of compression, consider the following figure, Figure 49.

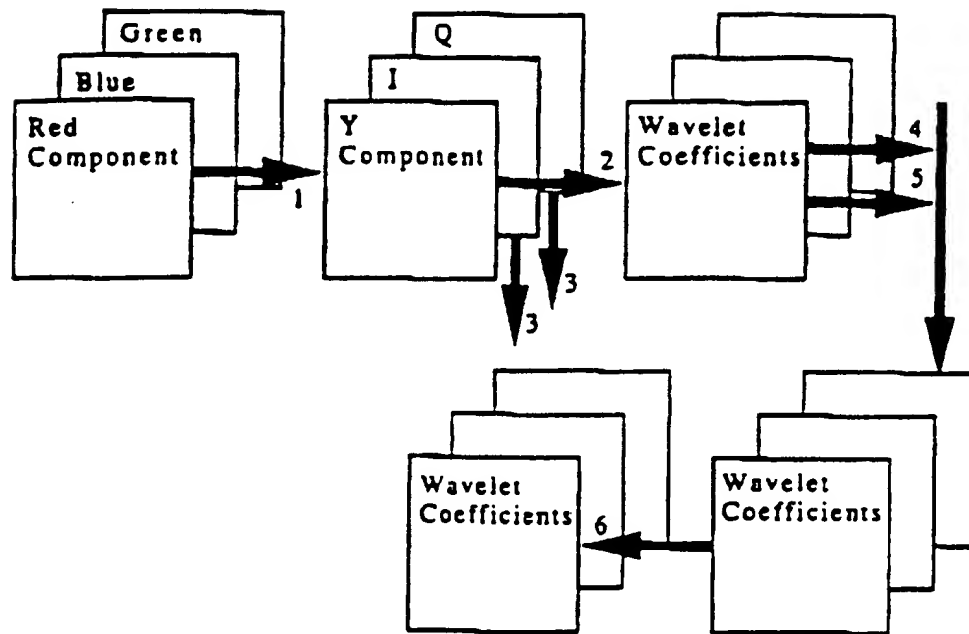


Figure 49

### RGB Image in 24 Bit Color Depth Showing Transform to YIQ

Figure 49 shows the relationship between the RGB and YIQ color representation and the processes which take place in the algorithm as this data is transformed into the final lossy set of wavelet coefficients.. The processes which apply to the imagery are shown as heavy arrows with the process identifier shown as part of the arrow. If no process number is present, then the arrow is just a passive link between processes and data. The important point to note is that in color imagery, we deal with three images (one luminescence, and two color planes). The Y component is critical, while the IQ components are less sensitive to error introduced by the compression system.

The processes shown in Figure 49 are as follows:

- (1) Transform the RGB format into YIQ format, using long integers. This format is only an approximation of the YIQ format.
- (2) Transform the YIQ planes into a wavelet decomposition using our own integer wavelet transform. This produces the result shown in Figure 50, but for each plane.
- (3) We have shown an alternative process which is an optional down sampling for the IQ color planes. This down sampling may

be done once or twice to produce two image planes either one fourth or one sixteenth the size of the original plane. If this process is to be done, it will be accomplished prior to the wavelet transform of process (2).

- (4) Here the first step in the loss occurs. The wavelet coefficients are now quantized to a number of levels depending upon which quadrant is being processed, and the desired compression or quality factor.
- (5) Simultaneously with step (4), the wavelet coefficients are being matched against threshold values, and if the values are less than the established threshold values specified, then the resultant value is set to zero.
- (6) The last step in the process is to entropy compress the resultant coefficients using either Arithmetic, Run Length, or Huffman, or Huffman and Run Length combined. The key issue is the amount of compression desired against the invested time required to get that level of compression.

The issue now, irrespective of the down sampling or not of the IQ components, is the fact that we process the three planes into five levels in a decomposition as shown in Figure 50. From this figure, one can see a total of 16 regions (quadrants) which are defined by the numbers 1 through 16. Each of these sixteen quadrants have two additional parameters associated with them. The parameters define the quantization and threshold values for that particular quadrant. Since there are three planes for color (only one for gray level) the maximum number of parameters that the user can control is 96 -- 16 for quantization and 16 for thresholding for each of the three color layers. In the case of a gray level image, there are only parameters for one layer.

Our experience has shown the parameters for an image are very sensitive in some cases, and not in other cases. In order to measure this sensitivity, we generated the variance of the wavelet coefficients in the 16 quadrants. Table 1 provides these values for each of the three planes.



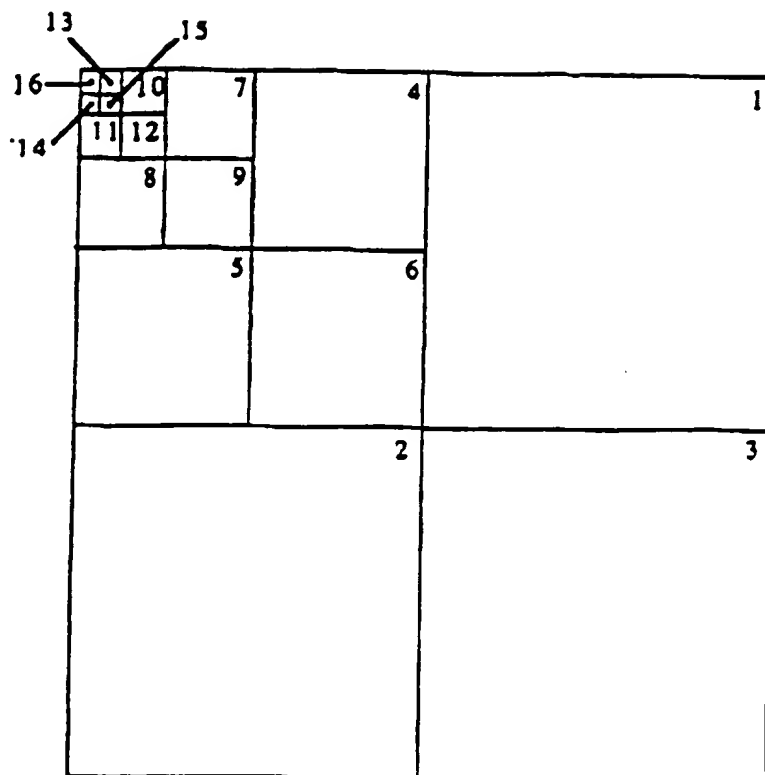


Figure 50  
Decomposition of a Plane into Five Levels

Image	Lenna			Tulips		
	Wavelet Variance			Wavelet Variance		
Quadrant	Y	I	O	Y	I	O
1	13	4.7	1.4	164.2	27.3	6.6
2	6	3.2	1.1	134.6	24.9	5.0
3	1	1.3	0.6	28.9	4.6	1.1
4	56	5.8	1.7	276.1	57.7	12.9
5	23	4.5	1.1	274.3	67.3	12.4
6	10	2.8	0.8	124.8	22.7	5.0
7	128	11.4	2.6	225.7	73.2	13.7
8	55	7.4	1.1	298.1	107.3	16.2
9	37	3.3	1.0	114.2	35.5	6.8
10	253	27.5	4.1	174.8	73.9	10.7
11	75	11.8	1.5	285.1	128.2	14.9
12	64	6.5	1.1	107.9	47.8	6.7
13	499	41.7	10.1	135.4	75.6	8.7
14	138	11.2	2.5	245.0	144.0	11.2
15	156	12.2	2.0	89.3	49.1	5.1
16	14161	1281.8	295.6	7408.6	690.4	77.9

Table 1  
Wavelet Coefficient Variance by Numbered Quadrant for Two Images

The clear information to be gained by the numbers in Table 1 is the images are quite different, and the quantization or threshold levels set for all images will only be an approximate solution at best. The optimum solution would be to have the quantization and threshold values set according to the variance values. Such settings could be found in a table with various ranges, and for each such range, the parameters of interest could be defined. This would give a more optimal solution, but still not the optimal solution. In order to get optimality, one would need to search over the variable space using the near optimal settings to find the actual best values for the parameters.

As the values in Table 1 grow, the implication is a finer mesh size for quantization. That is, the number of bits one wishes to allocate to the output could be varied by quadrant. Those quadrants with large variances will utilize more bits, while those with low variants will utilize fewer bits. In this way, the number of bits resulting from quantization will remain the same, but their allocation will differ depending upon the nature of the image.

## 1.2 Approach

The solution to the problem posed in the previous section is to determine how the ninety-six parameters interact with one another. The problem is a bit more sophisticated than just measuring parameters, however. The issue is with each parameter change, the compression ratio will change. If a compression ratio, or a quality factor which indirectly defines a compression ratio, is specified, then the user wants the compression ratio to remain identical over the changes in the parameters. In order to accomplish this, there are two parameters which we must monitor: PSNR (peak signal to noise ratio which is defined to be  $PSNR = 20 \log_{10} (X/MSE)$  where the X is the average absolute value of the pixels in the after image and MSE is the mean squared error measured between the before and after image) and the compression ratio. The compression ratio must be held constant, and the PSNR needs to increase, and the way to increase the PSNR is to reduce the MSE.

The difficulty with this system as described is in many cases, small changes in the parameters introduce significant changes in the MSE. Also, we believe, the parameters are not independent. We have also seen images where the parameters can be changed in one way, then

altered, and the results are exactly the same. This indicates the optimal value is not a single point, but rather something like a plane with little slope.

### 1.3 Status

We have established the rules under which the optimal solution will need to exist, and are at the moment writing software to measure the variance within the Lightning Strike environment. Once this is done, we will begin examining many images to see how close we can determine the optimal parameters for a defined set of variances.

## **CIS-2 Image Compression Algorithm**

HONGYANG CHAO

### **Part I: Brief Review of LSIC 3.0**

#### **1. Introduction**

CIS-2 (temporary name), which has been being used in **Lightning Strike 3.0** image compression software, is a wavelet based image compression algorithm. CIS-2 has following inventions:

- Integer reversible wavelet algorithm with Property of Precision Preservation;
- Subband oriented quantization and related entropy coding;
- Wavelet lossless compression for color and gray images;
- Progressive transmission algorithm for color bit compression;
- Progressive transmission and decompression algorithms;
- Non-uniform image compression algorithm;
- Quality based wavelet coefficient quantization tables;
- Attached optional post-processing filters;
- Image map editor;
- Optional peak signal noise ratio controlled compression;
- Special split and merge wavelet compression algorithm for very big image compression without any boundary effects ;
- Image dependent parameter optimization .

#### **2. Main steps of the algorithm**

In Lsic 3.0, three kinds of different image compression methods are included:

Method 1: Quality controlled wavelet based compression

Method 2: Color bit depth compression

Method 3: Wavelet lossless compression

Section 2.1-2.3 will give brief description of above method. The details will discuss later.

##### **2.1. Main step of method 1**

Figure 1 and Figure 2 give the flow charts of the image compression and decompression of method 1 respectively. Every step in both compression and decompression has lot of details, which will be described later.

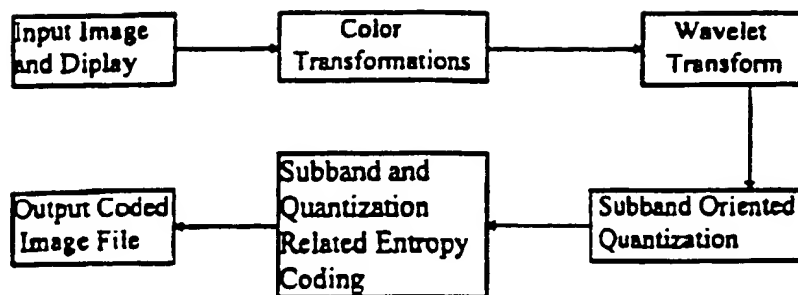


Figure 1: Compression flow chart for Method 1

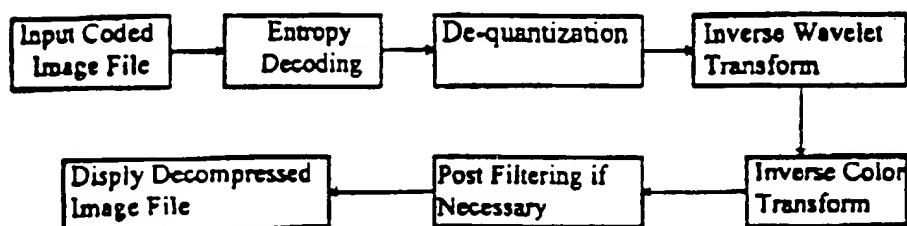


Figure 2: Decompression flow chart for Method 1

### 2.2. Main step of method 2

This method based on using less number of colors to approximately represent original images. Following figure gives the main step of the algorithm for the compression and decompression.

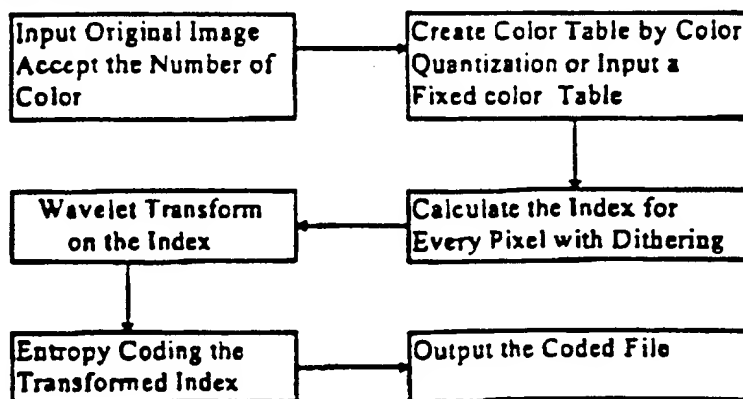


Figure 3: Compression flow chart for Method 2

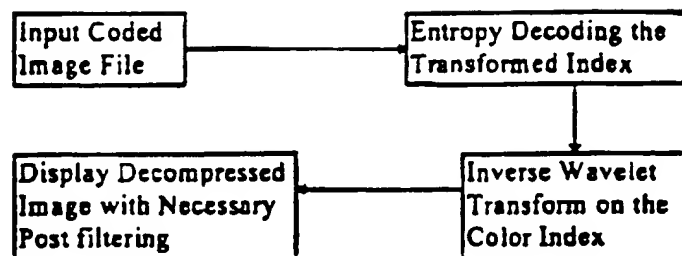


Figure 4: Decompression flow chart for Method 2

### 2.3. Main steps of method 3

The main steps of method 3 is almost as same as method 1. However, at the every step we use different methods. Following are its compression and decompression flow charts:

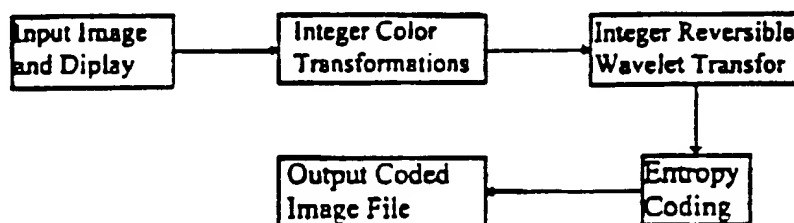


Figure 5: Compression flow chart for Method 3

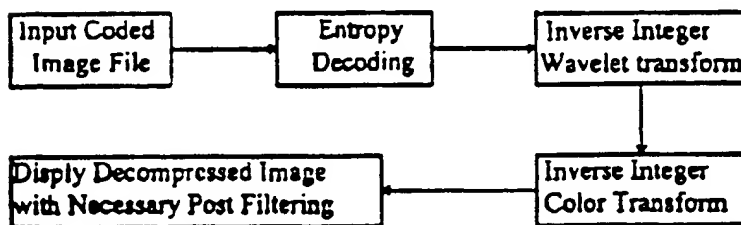


Figure 6: Decompression flow chart for Method 3

### 3. Brief Description for Other Features

Most Features (or inventions) are included in above three compression methods. Following is the brief introduction for some inventions list above.

### 3.1. Progressive decomposition

This algorithm allows users to decode images from the lowest resolution to highest resolution. The advantage of this feature is that users can download small piece of the coded file and view the image at lower resolution to determine if they want to download the whole image.

Steps:

- (a) Input the lowest pass component  $LL^0$  of the coded file and reconstruct the lowest resolution image  $I^0$ ;
- (b) Display image  $I^0$ . If the user doesn't like it or the resolution is big enough for , stop; otherwise, go to next step;
- (c) Input the lowest three band-pass components  $HL^0$ ,  $LH^0$  and  $HH^0$  successively in the current coded file. Reconstruct the new image  $I^1$  from  $LL^0$ ,  $HL^0$ ,  $LH^0$  and  $HH^0$ . Let  $I^0 = I^1$ , go to step (b).

### 3.2. Non-uniform image compression

The algorithm allows users to divide the image into several parts with different interests and compress these areas with different qualities. The areas can have any shape. This algorithm is only available for method 1.

Original image goes though all of the procedure except quantization part, which follows the steps below:

- (a) Creating the bitmap matrices related to the areas chosen by the user;
- (b) Wavelet transform to every bitmap matrix;
- (c) Different quantization in different areas according to the transformed matrices obtained above step.

### 3.3. Peak Signal Noise Ratio (PSNR) controlled compression

Peak Signal Noise Ratio (PSNR) is an image quality measurement used by most professional people. PSNR controlled compression allows users to choose their desired PSNR for the compressed image.

The related algorithm is an iterated system:

- (a) Picking an initial parameter setting  $P_0$ ;
- (b) Quantize the wavelet coefficients with  $P_0$  and calculate the corresponding PSNR;
- (c) If the PSNR is close to desired one, stop and output the coded file; otherwise, get an adjusted vector  $\Delta P_0$  and set  $P_0 \leftarrow P_0 + \Delta P_0$ , go to step (b);

### 3.4. Attached optional post-processing filters

Users can choose any number of following processing filters at their compressing time. The desired results can stored in the coded image file, and, anyone who decompress the coded file will see the same result immediately.

- Sharpening images
- Smoothing images
- Improving the visual quality
- Brightening the images

### 3.5. Image map editor

Image Map Editor create a image map over Lsic3.0 compressed image file. User selects one or several areas of compressed image, assigns the http links to the areas, then, Image Map Editor calculates the coordinates of the areas and outputs a HTML associate with the image. User can add such information into his/her source code.

Following is an example of such image map:

```
<EMBED SRC="cow.cod" type = "image/cis-cod" WIDTH= "257" poly= "44, 45, 103, 78, 103, 86, 54, 86, 54, 78", href= "http://www.infinop.com"></EMBED>
```

### 3.6. Split and merge wavelet algorithm for very big image compression

This algorithm allows users to compress very big image by an ordinary machine. The key is to divide the original image into several smaller pieces and compress/decompress them separately by using overlap and dis-overlap technique. With this technique, the compression/decompression piece by piece is equal to compress/decompress the whole image together, which means users won't see any edge effect at decompressed image which appears at general split method.

Also, with this algorithm, users can either decompress the whole image or choose the specific part to decompress according to a image map we create for the division .

### 3.7. Image dependent optimized parameter setting

This algorithm allows user to get the best (or almost best ) image quality at the desired compression ratio by choosing image related parameter setting.

### 3.8. Integer reversible wavelet algorithm with PPP property

See attached unpublished paper titled as "An Approach to Fast Integer Reversible Wavelet Transformations for Image Compression"



### 3.9. Integer color transformation

This algorithm is a integer reversible transform which has been used in lossless color image compression (Method 3) for Lsic 3.0.

The algorithm transform RGB color components to a new set of color components Y-Nb-Nr:

Forward transform RGB to Y-Nb-Nr:

$$Y = G + \text{Int}\left(\frac{R+B}{2}\right),$$

$$Nb = B - \text{Int}\left(\frac{R}{2}\right),$$

$$Nr = R - \text{Int}\left(\frac{R}{2}\right).$$

Inverse transform Y-Nb-Nr to RGB:

$$R = Nr + \text{Int}\left(\frac{R}{2}\right),$$

$$B = Nb + \text{Int}\left(\frac{R}{2}\right),$$

$$G = Y - \text{Int}\left(\frac{R+B}{2}\right).$$

### 3.10. Subband related Quantization and entropy coding

This entropy coding method is just designed for wavelet based image compression. The main idea is to take the advantage of different quantization at different subbands and encode each band according to its content. This method reduce the coding cost greatly.

## CIS-1 Image Compression Algorithm

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### 1. Introduction

CIS-1, which has been being used in Lightning Strike image compression software, is a wavelet based image compression algorithm. CIS-1 has following advantages:

- o Reach almost optimal compression ratio;
- o Keep the major characteristics as more as possible. In other words, it reduce insignificant components gradually according to human visual system, so that people can still accept the image quality at the extremely high compression ratio;
- o Fast.

### 2. Main steps of the algorithm

Figure 1 and Figure 2 give the flow charts of the image compression and decompression respectively. Every step in both compression and decompression has lot of details, which will be described later.

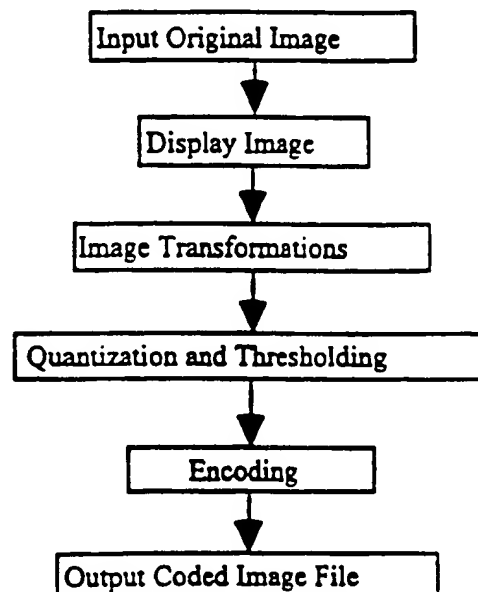


Figure 1: Image compression

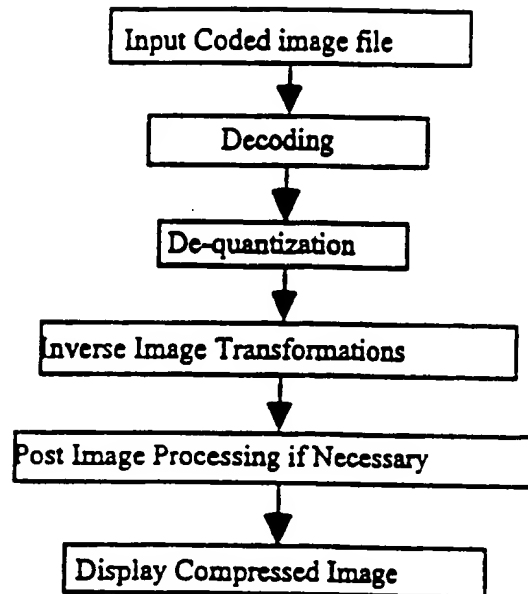


Figure 2: Image decompression

### 3. Image Compression

For the compression, we only have to describe three parts: image transformations, quantization and thresholding, and entropy coding.

#### 3.1. Image Transformations

The image transformations involved in this algorithm include color transform (for color images) and wavelet decomposition (for both gray level images and color images).

##### (a) Color transform

In general, input color images are based on RGB color model, such as TIFF or BMP images. In order to get high compression ratio, it is better to change RGB color model to other color models, such as YIQ or YUV models.

RGB to YIQ:

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ I \\ Q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.299 & 0.587 & 0.114 \\ 0.596 & -0.275 & -0.321 \\ 0.212 & -0.523 & 0.311 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

RGB to YUV:

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ U \\ V \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.299 & 0.587 & 0.114 \\ -0.148 & -0.289 & 0.439 \\ 0.615 & -0.515 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

### (b) Wavelet decomposition

The purpose of wavelet transform is to represent the original image by different basis to achieve the objective of decorrelation. There are a lot of wavelets which can be used in this step. In CIS-1, we use a wavelet which results in the following algorithm: Suppose  $C^0 = [c_{jk}^0]_{M \times N}$  ( $j = 0, \dots, M-1$ ;  $k = 0, \dots, N-1$ ) is original image, where  $M$  and  $N$  are integers which have the common factor  $2^L$  ( $L$  is a positive integer). After one-level wavelet decomposition, we will get four parts as shown in figure 3.

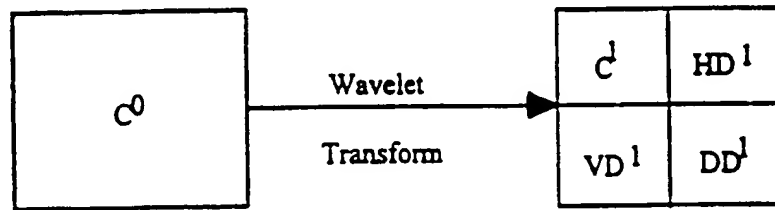


Figure 3. Wavelet image decomposition

We call  $C^1 = [c_{jk}^1]$  ( $j = 0, \dots, \frac{M}{2} - 1$ ;  $k = 0, \dots, \frac{N}{2} - 1$ ) the blurred image of  $C^0$ ,  $HD^1$  the horizontal high frequency part of  $C^0$ ,  $VD^1$  the vertical high frequency part, and  $DD^1$  the diagonal ones. Setting  $C^0 = C^1$ , we can repeat the same procedure  $L$  times or until the size of the new blurred image  $C^1$  is small enough. Therefore, we only have to give the algorithm for one level decomposition:

(1) Let  $\bar{C}^0 = rC^0$ ,  $r > 0$  is a factor which can be changed for different needs.

(2) Transform for image columns:

o For  $k = 0, \dots, N-1$ , calculate

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{d}_{0k}^1 = \frac{\bar{c}_{1k}^0 - \bar{c}_{0k}^0}{2}, \\ \tilde{d}_{jk}^1 = \frac{1}{4}(\bar{c}_{2j-1,k}^0 - 2\bar{c}_{2j,k}^0 + \bar{c}_{2j+1,k}^0), \quad j = 1, \dots, \frac{M}{2} - 1. \end{cases} \quad (3.1.1)$$

o For  $k = 0, \dots, N-1$ , calculate

$$\begin{cases} \bar{c}_{0,k}^1 = \bar{c}_{1,k}^0 - \frac{\bar{d}_{0,k}^1 + \bar{d}_{1,k}^1}{2}, \\ \bar{c}_{j,k}^1 = \bar{c}_{j+1,k}^0 - \frac{\bar{d}_{j,k}^1 + \bar{d}_{j+1,k}^1}{2}, \quad j = 1, \dots, \frac{M}{2} - 2, \\ \bar{c}_{\frac{M}{2},k}^1 = \bar{c}_{N-1,k}^0 - \bar{d}_{\frac{M}{2},k}^1. \end{cases} \quad (3.1.2)$$

(3) Transform for rows:

o For  $j = 0, \dots, \frac{M}{2} - 1$ , computing

$$\begin{cases} hd_{j,0}^1 = \frac{\bar{c}_{j,1}^1 - \bar{c}_{j,0}^1}{2}, \\ hd_{j,k}^1 = \frac{1}{4}(\bar{c}_{j,2k-1}^1 - 2\bar{c}_{j,2k}^1 + \bar{c}_{j,2k+1}^1), \quad k = 1, \dots, \frac{M}{2} - 1. \end{cases} \quad (3.1.3)$$

and

$$\begin{cases} c_{j,0}^1 = \bar{c}_{j,1}^1 - \frac{hd_{j,0}^1 + hd_{j,1}^1}{2}, \\ c_{j,k}^1 = \bar{c}_{j,2k+1}^1 - \frac{hd_{j,k}^1 + hd_{j,k+1}^1}{2}, \quad k = 1, \dots, \frac{M}{2} - 2, \\ c_{j,\frac{M}{2}}^1 = \bar{c}_{j,N-1}^1 - hd_{j,\frac{M}{2}}^1. \end{cases} \quad (3.1.4)$$

o For  $j = 0, \dots, \frac{M}{2} - 1$ , computing

$$\begin{cases} dd_{j,0}^1 = \frac{\bar{d}_{j,1}^1 - \bar{d}_{j,0}^1}{2}, \\ dd_{j,k}^1 = \frac{1}{4}(\bar{d}_{j,2k-1}^1 - 2\bar{d}_{j,2k}^1 + \bar{d}_{j,2k+1}^1), \quad k = 1, \dots, \frac{M}{2} - 1. \end{cases} \quad (3.1.5)$$

and

$$\begin{cases} vd_{j,0}^1 = \bar{d}_{j,1}^1 - \frac{dd_{j,0}^1 + dd_{j,1}^1}{2}, \\ vd_{j,k}^1 = \bar{d}_{j,2k+1}^1 - \frac{dd_{j,k}^1 + dd_{j,k+1}^1}{2}, \quad k = 1, \dots, \frac{M}{2} - 2, \\ vd_{j,\frac{M}{2}}^1 = \bar{d}_{j,N-1}^1 - dd_{j,\frac{M}{2}}^1. \end{cases} \quad (3.1.6)$$

(4)  $C^1 = [c_{j,k}^1]$ ,  $HD^1 = [hd_{j,k}^1]$ ,  $VD^1 = [vd_{j,k}^1]$  and  $DD^1 = [dd_{j,k}^1]$ ,  $j = 0, \dots, \frac{M}{2} - 1$ ;  
 $k = 0, \dots, \frac{M}{2} - 1$ .

*Remark:* If it is necessary, we also can use matrix multiply

$$\text{Wavelet Coefficient Image of } l \text{ levels} = W_l C^0 W_l^T.$$

Here,  $W_l$  is the transform matrix for  $l$  level wavelet decomposition.

### 3.2. Thresholding and Quantization

Both thresholding and Quantization allow us to reduce accuracy with which the wavelet coefficients are represented when converting the wavelet decomposition to an integer representation. This can be very important in image compression, as it tends to make many coefficients zeros—especially those for high spatial frequencies.

After  $L$  level, for example  $L=3$ , wavelet decomposition, we get the wavelet coefficients of the original image as plotted in Figure 4:

$C^3$	$HD^3$	$HD^2$	$HD^1$
$VD^3$	$DD^3$		
$VD^2$		$DD^2$	
$VD^1$			$DD^1$

Figure 4.  $L=3$  wavelet coefficients distribution

#### (a) Thresholding

In algorithm CIS-1, we use multilevel uniform thresholding method: Let

$$T = (t_1, \dots, t_L, t_{L+1})$$

be the chosen thresholds, where  $t_l$  is the threshold for  $l$ th ( $l=1, \dots, L$ ) level and  $t_{L+1}$  is a threshold for blurred image  $C^L$ . Thresholding is to set every entry in the blocks  $C^L$ ,

$HD'$ ,  $VD'$  and  $DD'$  ( $l = 1, \dots, L$ ) to be zeros if its absolute value is not greater than the corresponding threshold.

*Remark* For color image, we can have three threshold vectors which correspond three different color bands, such as Y, I and Q.

### (b) Quantization

Quantization is to scale the wavelet coefficients and truncate them to integer values. In CIS-1, we use the quantization table shown in Table 1 to implement it.

$q_{HD}^1$	$q_{HD}^2$	$\dots$	$q_{HD}^L$	$q_C^{L+1}$
$q_{VD}^1$	$q_{VD}^2$	$\dots$	$q_{VD}^L$	
$q_{DD}^1$	$q_{DD}^2$	$\dots$	$q_{DD}^L$	

**Table 1.** Quantization table

Here, the entries  $q_{HD}^l$  are quantization factors for blocks  $HD'$  ( $l = 1, \dots, L$ ),  $q_{VD}^l$  and  $q_{DD}^l$  for blocks  $VD'$  and  $DD'$  ( $l = 1, \dots, L$ ) respectively, and the factor  $q_C^{L+1}$  is for the most blurred image  $C^L$ . All the factors are integers between 0 and 255. The quantization scheme for the block  $HD'$  ( $l = 1, \dots, L$ ) is

$$\overline{hd}_{j,k}^l = \text{round}\left(\frac{hd_{j,k}^l \cdot q_{HD}^l}{\max_{HD}^l}\right), \quad j = 0, \dots, \frac{M}{2^l} - 1; \quad k = 0, \dots, \frac{N}{2^l} - 1. \quad (3.2.1)$$

Here,  $\overline{hd}_{j,k}^l$  ( $j = 0, \dots, \frac{M}{2^l} - 1; \quad k = 0, \dots, \frac{N}{2^l} - 1$ ) are quantized wavelet coefficients in block  $HD'$  ( $l = 1, \dots, L$ ),

$$\max_{HD}^l = \max_{\substack{0 \leq j \leq (M/2^l - 1) \\ 0 \leq k \leq (N/2^l - 1)}} (|hd_{j,k}^l|),$$

and the function  $\text{round}(x)$  gives the nearest integer of  $x$ . The scheme of quantization for other blocks are the similar to (3.2.1).

*Remark* For color image, as the same as thresholding, we can have three separate quantization tables for different color bands.

### 3.3. Entropy Coding

Here, the encoding means the lossless compression for the wavelet coefficients. It is divided into two parts: Coefficient arrangement and entropy coding (Huffman or arithmetic).

#### 4. Decompression

##### 4.1 Decoding

Decoding, just as encoding, can be divided into two parts: Entropy decoding (Huffman or arithmetic), and coefficient rearranging.

##### 4.2 Dequantization

After Decoding, we get quantized wavelet coefficients in  $3 \cdot L + 1$  Blocks. Dequantizing uses the same quantization table as quantizing, and the scheme as follow: for  $l = 1, \dots, L$

$$hd'_{j,k} = \frac{hd'_{j,k} \cdot \max'_{HD}}{q_{HD}}, \quad j = 0, \dots, \frac{M}{2^l} - 1; \quad k = 0, \dots, \frac{N}{2^l} - 1. \quad (4.2.1)$$

(4.2.1) allows us to get the approximate coefficients for the blocks  $HD^l$  ( $l = 1, \dots, L$ ), which is shown in Figure 4. The dequantizing scheme for other blocks are similar to (4.1.2).

##### 4.3 Inverse Image Transformations

###### (a) Wavelet reconstruction

We are going to describe the algorithm for one-level reconstruction which is plotted in Figure 5.

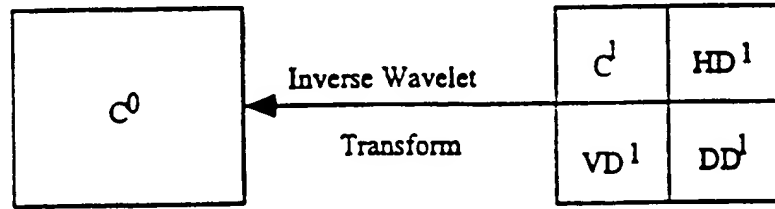


Figure 5. One-level wavelet reconstruction

(1) Inverse transform for rows:

o For  $j = 0, \dots, \frac{M}{2} - 1$ , calculate

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{d}_{j,1}^1 = vd_{j,0}^1 + \frac{dd_{j,0}^1 + dd_{j,1}^1}{2} \\ \tilde{d}_{j,2k+1}^1 = vd_{j,k}^1 + \frac{dd_{j,k}^1 - dd_{j,k+1}^1}{2}, \quad k = 1, \dots, \frac{M}{2} - 2, \\ \tilde{d}_{N-1,k}^1 = vd_{j,\frac{M}{2}-1}^1 + dd_{j,\frac{M}{2}-1}^1. \end{cases} \quad (4.3.1)$$

and



$$\begin{cases} \tilde{d}_{j,0}^1 = \tilde{d}_{j,1}^1 - 2dd_{j,0}^1, \\ \tilde{d}_{j,2k}^1 = \frac{(\tilde{d}_{j,2k-1}^1 + \tilde{d}_{j,2k+1}^1)}{2} - 2dd_{j,k}^1, \quad k=1, \dots, \frac{N}{2}-1. \end{cases} \quad (4.3.2)$$

o For  $j=0, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-1$ , calculate

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{c}_{j,1}^1 = c_{j,0}^1 + \frac{hd_{j,0}^1 + hd_{j,1}^1}{2}, \\ \tilde{c}_{j,2k+1}^1 = c_{j,k}^1 + \frac{hd_{j,k}^1 + hd_{j,k+1}^1}{2}, \quad k=1, \dots, \frac{N}{2}-2, \\ \tilde{c}_{j,N-1}^1 = c_{j,\frac{N-1}{2}}^1 + hd_{j,\frac{N-1}{2}}^1. \end{cases} \quad (4.3.3)$$

and

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{c}_{j,0}^1 = \tilde{c}_{j,1}^1 - 2hd_{j,0}^1, \\ \tilde{c}_{j,2k}^1 = \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{c}_{j,2k-1}^1 + \tilde{c}_{j,2k+1}^1) - 2hd_{j,k}^1, \quad k=1, \dots, \frac{N}{2}-1. \end{cases} \quad (4.3.4)$$

(2) Inverse transform for column:

o For  $k=0, \dots, N-1$ , calculate

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{c}_{1,k}^0 = \tilde{c}_{0,k}^1 + \frac{\tilde{d}_{0,k}^1 + \tilde{d}_{1,k}^1}{2}, \\ \tilde{c}_{j+1,k}^0 = \tilde{c}_{j,k}^1 + \frac{\tilde{d}_{j,k}^1 + \tilde{d}_{j+1,k}^1}{2}, \quad j=1, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-2, \\ \tilde{c}_{N-1,k}^0 = \tilde{c}_{\frac{N-1}{2},k}^1 + \tilde{d}_{\frac{N-1}{2},k}^1. \end{cases} \quad (4.3.5)$$

and

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{c}_{0,k}^0 = \tilde{c}_{1,k}^0 - 2\tilde{d}_{0,k}^1, \\ \tilde{c}_{j,k}^0 = \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{c}_{2j-1,k}^0 + \tilde{c}_{2j+1,k}^0) - 2\tilde{d}_{j,k}^1, \quad j=1, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-1 \end{cases} \quad (4.3.6)$$

(3)  $c_{j,k}^0 = \tilde{c}_{j,k}^0 / r$ ,  $j=0, \dots, M-1$ ;  $k=0, \dots, N-1$ .  $C^0 = [c_{j,k}^0]_{j=0}^{M-1}$ .

(b) Inverse color transform

For color image, we have to do inverse color transform

o YIQ to RGB

$$\begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.000 & 0.956 & 0.621 \\ 1.000 & -0.272 & -0.647 \\ 1.000 & -1.106 & 1.703 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y \\ I \\ Q \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{d}_{j,0}^1 = \tilde{d}_{j,1}^1 - 2dd_{j,0}^1, \\ \tilde{d}_{j,2k}^1 = \frac{(\tilde{d}_{j,2k-1}^1 + \tilde{d}_{j,2k+1}^1)}{2} - 2dd_{j,k}^1, \quad k=1, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-1. \end{cases} \quad (4.3.2)$$

o For  $j=0, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-1$ , calculate

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{c}_{j,1}^1 = c_{j,0}^1 + \frac{hd_{j,0}^1 + hd_{j,1}^1}{2}, \\ \tilde{c}_{j,2k+1}^1 = c_{j,k}^1 + \frac{hd_{j,k}^1 + hd_{j,k+1}^1}{2}, \quad k=1, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-2, \\ \tilde{c}_{j,N-1}^1 = c_{j,\frac{M}{2}}^1 + hd_{j,\frac{M}{2}}^1. \end{cases} \quad (4.3.3)$$

and

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{c}_{j,0}^1 = \tilde{c}_{j,1}^1 - 2hd_{j,0}^1, \\ \tilde{c}_{j,2k}^1 = \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{c}_{j,2k-1}^1 + \tilde{c}_{j,2k+1}^1) - 2hd_{j,k}^1, \quad k=1, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-1. \end{cases} \quad (4.3.4)$$

(2) Inverse transform for column:

o For  $k=0, \dots, N-1$ , calculate

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{c}_{1,k}^0 = \tilde{c}_{0,k}^1 + \frac{\tilde{d}_{0,k}^1 + \tilde{d}_{1,k}^1}{2}, \\ \tilde{c}_{2j+1,k}^0 = \tilde{c}_{j,k}^1 + \frac{\tilde{d}_{j,k}^1 + \tilde{d}_{j+1,k}^1}{2}, \quad j=1, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-2, \\ \tilde{c}_{N-1,k}^0 = \tilde{c}_{\frac{M}{2},k}^1 + \tilde{d}_{\frac{M}{2},k}^1. \end{cases} \quad (4.3.5)$$

and

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{c}_{0,k}^0 = \tilde{c}_{1,k}^0 - 2\tilde{d}_{0,k}^1, \\ \tilde{c}_{2j,k}^0 = \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{c}_{2j-1,k}^0 + \tilde{c}_{2j+1,k}^0) - 2\tilde{d}_{j,k}^1, \quad j=1, \dots, \frac{M}{2}-1 \end{cases} \quad (4.3.6)$$

(3)  $c_{j,k}^0 = \tilde{c}_{j,k}^0 / r$ ,  $j=0, \dots, M-1$ ;  $k=0, \dots, N-1$ .  $C^0 = [c_{j,k}^0]_{j=0}^{M-1}$ .

(b) Inverse color transform

For color image, we have to do inverse color transform

o YIQ to RGB

$$\begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.000 & 0.956 & 0.621 \\ 1.000 & -0.272 & -0.647 \\ 1.000 & -1.106 & 1.703 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y \\ I \\ Q \end{bmatrix}$$

## o YUV to RGB

$$\begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.000 & 0.000 & 1.140 \\ 1.000 & -0.395 & -0.581 \\ 1.000 & 2.032 & 0.000 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y \\ U \\ V \end{bmatrix}$$

## 4.4 Necessary Post Image Processing

## (a) Color Quantization

**An Approach to Fast Integer  
Reversible Wavelet Transforms for Image Compression\***

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**Abstract**

In this paper, we propose a general method for creating integer wavelet transforms which can be used in both lossless (reversible) and lossy compression of signals and images with arbitrary size. This method allows us to get a series of transformations which are very close to the corresponding biorthogonal wavelet transforms or some non-orthogonal wavelet transforms, but can be calculated with only integer addition and bit-shift operations. In addition, the integer wavelet transforms created in this paper possess a property of precision preservation (PPP). This property is very useful for conserving memory in both compression and decompression, and speed up the whole procedure in some applications. The motivation of this paper comes from the lifting scheme [1] and S+P transform [3].

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## 1. Introduction

The wavelet transform has proven to be one of the most powerful tools in the field of image compression. Theoretically, the wavelet transformation is lossless, but since all computers have only finite precision, most of transformations are lossy in practice, even when we use floating point calculations. On the other hand, integer calculations are much faster than floating point for virtually all computers; and integer computations are much easier to implement in hardware which is more important in some applications. The memory utilization of integers is also a positive consideration. The difficulty is, if we directly use integers in the wavelet transform and its inverse without some proper considerations, it will cause the loss of accuracy. For some important image applications, the user wants to have complete control of the precision in which the image pixels are represented during the compression process, and thus prefers to have the image compressed from lossless to lossy.

Lossless compression is also very important for images found in such applications as medical and space science. In such situations, the designer of the compression algorithm must be very careful to avoid discarding any information that may be required or even useful at some later point. From the academic point of view, it is also very interesting to have a compression scheme which has very fast performance, and which can exactly reconstruct the image when necessary. In addition, it is also very useful to have some wavelet transforms which exhibit the property of precision preservation (PPP), which can be utilized in the computer which has limited precision and limited memory without losing any precision during the computation.

In this paper, we are going to describe two general methods from which one can get the integer wavelet transform desired. All of the wavelet transforms from the methods given in this paper possess the property of precision preservation (PPP). We draw on the work of several other authors who have already contributed to this area [2-3], where some specific examples were developed. However, this paper presents a more general method which allows one to see several new results as well as those presented and acknowledged prior to this work.

This paper is organized as follows: Section 2 and 3 give some examples of integer wavelet transforms. The examples in section 2 are the starting point for our approach, and the examples in Section 3 show the steps and motivation of our general method. Section 4 indicates how one can use the lifting technique to create an integer biorthogonal wavelet transform. The Correction technique to generate more general integer wavelet transforms is described in Section 5. Section 6 describes how to process boundaries in order to apply the integer calculation in finite sized images or signals. In Section 7, we prove the integer wavelet transforms developed by both the lifting and correction method possess the property of precision preservation (PPP). Some example images are also shown in this section. The last section, Section 8, provides the conclusion to this paper.

## 2. Basic integer wavelet transformations

We provide the following two examples as the starting point for our new method. For the sake of convenience, length, and simplicity, we only discuss the algorithm for a one level decomposition and reconstruction and only for a one dimensional signal. The extension to two dimensions is immediate as the rows and columns can be treated into a sequence of one dimensional signals. For the following examples, assume that  $\{c_s^0\}_{s=0}^{N-1}$  is the original signal where the superscript indicates level and the subscript indicates a particular point in the signal. Also,  $\{c_s^1\}_{s=0}^{N_1-1}$  and  $\{d_s^1\}_{s=0}^{M_1-1}$  are its decomposition parts at the first level. Here

$$\begin{cases} N_1 = \begin{cases} \frac{N}{2}, & \text{if } N \text{ is an even number.} \\ \frac{N+1}{2}, & \text{if } N \text{ is an odd number;} \end{cases} \\ M_1 = N - N_1. \end{cases}$$

$\{c_s^1\}_{s=0}^{N_1-1}$  and  $\{d_s^1\}_{s=0}^{M_1-1}$  are its low frequency ( $l$ ) part and high frequency ( $h$ ) part, respectively. For multi-levels, we just treat  $\{c_s^1\}_{s=0}^{N_1-1}$  as  $\{c_s^0\}_{s=0}^{N-1}$  and repeat the procedure again.

**Example 1:** A (2,2)-wavelet transform by integer calculation.

This transformation is similar to a variation of the Haar wavelet transform which uses low and high pass analysis (decomposition) filters given as:

n	0	1
$\bar{h}_k$	1/2	1/2
$\bar{g}_k$	1/2	-1/2

(1) Compute

$$d_k^1 = c_{2k}^0 - c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k = 0, \dots, M_1 - 1. \quad (2.1)$$

(2) Compute

$$\begin{aligned} c_k^1 &= \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_k^1}{2}\right) + c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k = 0, \dots, N_1 - 2, \\ c_{N_1-1}^1 &= \begin{cases} \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_{N_1-1}^1}{2}\right) + c_{N-1}^0, & \text{if } N \text{ is an even number,} \\ c_{N-1}^0, & \text{if } N \text{ is an odd number.} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

Here,  $\text{Int}(x)$  is an arbitrary rounding function which may have different interpretations. For example,  $\text{Int}(x)$  can be the integer which is nearest to  $x$ , or  $\text{Int}(x)$  may be any integer which satisfies  $x - 1 < \text{Int}(x) \leq x$ , etc. It is easy to see that all entries in both  $\{c_s^1\}_{s=0}^{N_1-1}$  and  $\{d_s^1\}_{s=0}^{M_1-1}$  are integers.

From (2.1)-(2.2), we can easily get the following integer reconstruction algorithm:

(b) Reconstruction

(1) If  $N$  is an even number, compute

$$c_{2k+1}^0 = c_k^1 - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_k^1}{2}\right), \quad k = 0, \dots, N_1 - 1; \quad (2.3)$$

or, if  $N$  is an odd number, we have

$$\begin{aligned} c_{2k+1}^0 &= c_k^1 - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_k^1}{2}\right), \quad k = 0, \dots, N_1 - 2, \\ c_{N_1}^0 &= c_{N_1}^1. \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

(2) Compute

$$c_{2k}^0 = d_k^1 + c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k = 0, \dots, M_1 - 1. \quad (2.5)$$

**Remark** Since (2.1)-(2.6) are not linear because of the rounding operation  $\text{Int}(x)$ , this means the transformation order becomes significant. For instance, if the decomposition was applied first to the columns and then to the rows, the inverse transformation must be applied first to the rows and then to the columns.

**Example 2: Lazy wavelet transform.**

The Lazy wavelet transform *does not do anything*. However, this illustrates an important concept. The corresponding inverse transform is nothing else but sub-sampling the even and odd indexed samples. Decomposition and reconstruction can use same formula as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} c_k^1 &= c_{2k}^0, \quad k = 0, \dots, N_1 - 1; \\ d_k^1 &= c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k = 0, \dots, M_1 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Examples 1 and 2 are not good transforms for image compression, but they are simple. Much better transforms can be achieved from these two. As suggested above, we consider them only as a starting point for our integer, reversible, wavelet transform algorithm.

We must mention that there is another interesting property in the above two transforms which may not be easily seen. If the values of the signal pixels are represented by a finite number of bits, say one bit or one byte, we can still use the same number of bits to represent the result of the forward transform within the computer itself because of the complementary code property. While, from the reconstruction algorithm, the computer will get back the exact original signal through the same complementary code property. We call this property a *Property of Precision Preservation (PPP)* for these wavelets.

It is known that the general values of the high frequency wavelet coefficients are small, and all higher levels in the decomposition also provide generally small values in the high frequency band. This allows the preservation of precision during the computational stage of the wavelet coefficients. Now, the complementary code property, the other aspect of the *PPP* property is a well known characteristic of integer arithmetic as done by the computer. Consider the computation of the difference of two integers given as  $c = b - a$  and the inverse computation of  $a = b - c$ . The nature of the computation within the computer can be specified as follows:

$$c_m = \begin{cases} b - a & \text{if } -2^{q-1} \leq b - a < 2^{q-1} - 1 \\ -2^q + b - a & \text{if } b - a \geq 2^{q-1} \\ 2^q + b - a & \text{if } b - a < -2^{q-1} \end{cases}$$

and the inverse is

$$a_m = \begin{cases} b - c_m & \text{if } -2^{q-1} \leq b - c_m < 2^{q-1} - 1 \\ -2^q + b - c_m & \text{if } b - c_m \geq 2^{q-1} \\ 2^q + b - c_m & \text{if } b - c_m < -2^{q-1} \end{cases}$$

where the  $m$  subscript indicates the internal representation, and the range of the integers  $a, b, c$  is  $[-2^{q-1}, 2^{q-1} - 1]$ . The internal representation of  $c_m$  when it is outside the range, its appearance is as a two's complement number, so the representation may not be the same as the external representation of  $c$ . However, the same complementary code for the  $a_m$  will cause the internal representation to be identical to the external representation of  $a$ . For example, if we let  $b=2$  (00000010) and  $a=-127$  (10000001) then  $c_m$  has the internal binary value of (10000001) when  $q=4$ . With a value of  $-127$  for  $c_m$ , the inverse value for  $a_m$  will just be  $a$ .

In fact, for Example 2, this property is obviously true. While for Example 1, if the range of the pixel values is within a finite number of bits, say  $q$ , we can only use  $q$  bits as the working unit, which means the value of transform coefficients will also be within the interval with length  $2^q$ , say  $[-2^{q-1}, 2^{q-1} - 1]$ . Due to the nature of computation on a machine, most machines will implement (2.1)-(2.2) automatically as follows (the complementary code property):

$$d_i^1 = \begin{cases} c_{2i}^0 - c_{2i+1}^0, & \text{if } -2^{q-1} \leq c_{2i}^0 - c_{2i+1}^0 < 2^{q-1}, \\ c_{2i}^0 - c_{2i+1}^0 - 2^q, & \text{if } c_{2i}^0 - c_{2i+1}^0 \geq 2^{q-1}, \\ 2^q + (c_{2i}^0 - c_{2i+1}^0), & \text{if } c_{2i}^0 - c_{2i+1}^0 < -2^{q-1}. \end{cases} \quad (2.6)$$



$$c'_i = \begin{cases} \text{Int}\left(\frac{d'_i}{2}\right) + c_{2i+1}^0, & \text{if } -2^{r-1} \leq \text{Int}\left(\frac{d'_i}{2}\right) + c_{2i+1}^0 < 2^{r-1}, \\ \text{Int}\left(\frac{d'_i}{2}\right) + c_{2i+1}^0 - 2^r, & \text{if } \text{Int}\left(\frac{d'_i}{2}\right) + c_{2i+1}^0 \geq 2^{r-1}, \\ \text{Int}\left(\frac{d'_i}{2}\right) + c_{2i+1}^0 + 2^r, & \text{if } \text{Int}\left(\frac{d'_i}{2}\right) + c_{2i+1}^0 < -2^{r-1}. \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

While the reconstruction algorithm (2.3) and (2.5) will be implemented by the computer itself as

$$c_{2i+1}^0 = \begin{cases} c'_i - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d'_i}{2}\right), & \text{if } -2^{r-1} \leq c'_i - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d'_i}{2}\right) < 2^{r-1}, \\ 2^r + \left(c'_i - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d'_i}{2}\right)\right), & \text{if } c'_i - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d'_i}{2}\right) < -2^{r-1}, \\ \left(c'_i - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d'_i}{2}\right)\right) - 2^r, & \text{if } c'_i - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d'_i}{2}\right) > 2^{r-1}. \end{cases} \quad (2.8)$$

$$c_{2i}^0 = \begin{cases} d'_i + c_{2i+1}^0, & \text{if } -2^{r-1} \leq d'_i + c_{2i+1}^0 < 2^{r-1}, \\ d'_i + c_{2i+1}^0 + 2^r, & \text{if } d'_i + c_{2i+1}^0 < -2^{r-1}, \\ d'_i + c_{2i+1}^0 - 2^r, & \text{if } d'_i + c_{2i+1}^0 \geq 2^{r-1}. \end{cases} \quad (2.9)$$

It is obvious that (2.8)-(2.9) are just the reverse of (2.6)-(2.7). It is also easy to see that if we properly take advantage of the bound in the coefficient size mentioned above, the algorithm can be implemented using a minimal amount of storage.

### 3. More Examples and Additional Analysis

In this section we are going to give more examples which will give some motivation for our new approach.

**Example 3:** A (2,6)-wavelet transform by integer calculation [2].

This transformation is similar to using following analysis filters

n	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$\tilde{h}_s$	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	0
$\tilde{g}_s$	-1/16	-1/16	1/2	-1/2	1/16	1/16

#### (a) Decomposition

Decomposition starts with Example 1 at step (1) and (2), and then upgrades the high frequency component at step (3):

(1) Compute

$$d_k^{1,0} = c_{2k}^0 - c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k = 0, \dots, M_1 - 1.$$

(2) Compute

$$c_k^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_k^{1,0}}{2}\right) + c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k = 0, \dots, N_1 - 2,$$

$$c_{N_1-1}^1 = \begin{cases} \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_{N_1-1}^{1,0}}{2}\right) + c_{N_1-1}^0, & \text{if } N \text{ is an even number,} \\ c_{N_1-1}^0, & \text{if } N \text{ is an odd number.} \end{cases}$$

(3) Compute

$$\begin{cases} d_0^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_0^1 - c_1^1}{4}\right) - d_0^{1,0} \\ d_k^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{k-1}^1 - c_{k+1}^1}{4}\right) - d_k^{1,0}, \quad k = 1, \dots, M_1 - 2. \end{cases}$$

and then, if  $N$  is even, calculate

$$d_{N_1-1}^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{N_1-2}^1 - c_{N_1-1}^1}{4}\right) - d_{N_1-1}^{1,0},$$

else, calculate

$$d_{N_1-1}^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{N_1-3}^1 - c_{N_1-1}^1}{4}\right) - d_{N_1-1}^{1,0}.$$

(b) Reconstruction

The reconstruction algorithm is identical to the decomposition algorithm, except it is now running "backwards".

(1) Compute

$$\begin{cases} d_0^{1,0} = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_0^1 - c_1^1}{4}\right) - d_0^1 \\ d_k^{1,0} = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{k-1}^1 - c_{k+1}^1}{4}\right) - d_k^1, \quad k = 1, \dots, M_1 - 2, \end{cases}$$

and then, if  $N$  is even, calculate

$$d_{N_1-1}^{1,0} = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{N_1-2}^1 - c_{N_1-1}^1}{4}\right) - d_{N_1-1}^{1,1},$$

else, calculate

$$d_{N_1-1}^{1,0} = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{N_1-3}^1 - c_{N_1-1}^1}{4}\right) - d_{N_1-1}^{1,1}.$$

(2) If  $N$  is an even number, compute

$$c_{2k+1}^0 = c_k^1 - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_k^{1,0}}{2}\right), \quad k = 0, \dots, N_1 - 1;$$

or, if  $N$  is an odd number, we have

$$c_{2k+1}^0 = c_k^1 - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_k^{1,0}}{2}\right), \quad k = 0, \dots, N_1 - 2,$$

$$c_{N-1}^0 = c_{N_1}^1.$$

(3) Compute

$$c_{2k}^0 = d_k^{1,0} + c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k = 0, \dots, M_1 - 1.$$

We see in step (2)-(3) above, that they are just the same as shown for the reconstruction of the (2,2)-wavelet transform (Example 1).

**Example 4:** A (1,3)-wavelet transform by integer calculation.

The following nonlinear transform is a variation of the transform which uses biorthogonal analysis filters:

$n$	-1	0	1
$\bar{h}_n$	1	0	0
$\bar{g}_n$	1/4	-1/2	1/4

(a) Decomposition

This decomposition starts with the *Lazy wavelet* at step (1) and upgrades the high frequency component at step (2):

$$(1) \text{ Set } \begin{aligned} c_k^1 &= c_{2k}^0, \quad k = 0, \dots, N_1 - 1; \\ d_k^1 &= c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k = 0, \dots, M_1 - 1. \end{aligned}$$

(2) If  $N$  is an even number, calculate

$$\begin{cases} d_k^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_k^1 + c_{k+1}^1}{2}\right) - d_k^{1,0}, & k = 0, \dots, M_1 - 2, \\ d_{M_1-1}^1 = c_{N_1-1}^1 - d_{M_1-1}^{1,0}. \end{cases}$$

Otherwise, if  $N$  is an odd number, calculate

$$d_k^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_k^0 + c_{2k+2}^0}{2}\right) - c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k = 0, \dots, M_1 - 1.$$

(b) Reconstruction

$$(1) \text{ Set } c_{2k}^0 = c_k^1, \quad k = 0, \dots, N_1 - 1;$$

(2) If  $N$  is an even number, calculate

$$\begin{cases} c_{2k+1}^0 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{2k}^0 + c_{2k+2}^0}{2}\right) - d_k^1, & k = 0, \dots, M_1 - 2, \\ c_{N-1}^0 = c_{N_1-2}^0 - d_{M_1-1}^1. \end{cases}$$

Otherwise, if  $N$  is an odd number, calculate

$$c_{2k+1}^0 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{2k}^0 + c_{2k+2}^0}{2}\right) - d_k^1, \quad k = 0, \dots, M_1 - 1.$$

**Example 5:** A (5,3)-wavelet transform by integer calculation.

This transformation is also similar in function to using the biorthogonal analysis filters. It is given by

n	-2	-1	0	1	2
$\bar{h}_n$	-1/8	1/4	3/4	1/4	-1/8
$\bar{g}_n$	1/4	-1/2	1/4	0	0

(a) **Decomposition**

This decomposition starts with Example 3 at step (1) and upgrade low frequency components at step (2):

(1) Set  $c_k^{1,0} = c_{2k}^0, \quad k=0, \dots, N_1 - 1;$

If  $N$  is an even number, calculate

$$\begin{cases} d_k^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{2k}^0 + c_{2k+2}^0}{2}\right) - c_{2k+1}^0, & k = 0, \dots, M_1 - 2, \\ d_{M_1-1}^1 = c_{N-2}^0 - c_{N-1}^0. \end{cases}$$

Otherwise, if  $N$  is an odd number, calculate

$$d_k^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{2k}^0 + c_{2k+2}^0}{2}\right) - c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k = 0, \dots, M_1 - 1.$$

(2) If  $N$  is an even number, compute

$$\begin{cases} c_0^1 = c_0^{1,0} - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_0^1}{2}\right), \\ c_k^1 = c_k^{1,0} - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_{k-1}^1 + d_k^1}{4}\right), & k = 1, \dots, N_1 - 2, \\ c_{N_1-1}^1 = c_{N_1-2}^{1,0} - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_{N_1-2}^1 + d_{N_1-1}^1}{4}\right). \end{cases}$$

Otherwise, if  $N$  is an odd number, calculate

$$\begin{cases} c_0^1 = c_0^{1,0} - \text{Int}(\frac{d_0^1}{2}), \\ c_k^1 = c_k^{1,0} - \text{Int}(\frac{d_{k-1}^1 + d_k^1}{4}), \quad k = 1, \dots, N_1 - 2, \\ c_{N_1-1}^1 = c_{N_1-1}^{1,0} - \text{Int}(\frac{d_{N_1-1}^1}{2}). \end{cases}$$

(b) Reconstruction

(1) Compute

$$\begin{aligned} c_0^0 &= c_0^1 + \text{Int}(\frac{d_0^1}{2}), \\ c_k^0 &= c_k^1 + \text{Int}(\frac{d_{k-1}^1 + d_k^1}{4}), \quad k = 1, \dots, N_1 - 2, \end{aligned}$$

Then, if  $N$  is even, calculate

$$c_{N-2}^0 = c_{N-1}^1 + \text{Int}(\frac{d_{N-2}^1 + d_{N-1}^1}{4}).$$

else calculate

$$c_{N-1}^0 = c_{N-1}^1 + \text{Int}(\frac{d_{N-1}^1}{2}).$$

(2) Compute

$$c_{2k+1}^0 = \text{Int}(\frac{c_{2k}^0 + c_{2k+2}^0}{2}) - d_k^1, \quad k = 0, \dots, M_1 - 2.$$

Then, if  $N$  is even, calculate

$$c_{M-1}^0 = c_{N-2}^0 - d_{M-1}^1.$$

The *PPP* property for Example 1-2 mentioned at the end of the previous section is also applicable for these three examples. It is obvious these three transformations are not really linear, but they are similar to the one using the corresponding filters given above. Especially, the filters in Example 3 and Example 5 belong to, with minor modification, the group of the best biorthogonal filters for image compression according to both our experience and the conclusion of [4].

Also, from the above three examples, we can note that if we begin with integer (linear or nonlinear) wavelet transformations and then use some proper upgrading formulas, we can get other, much better integer, wavelet transformations for image compression. Now, the key problem is: What kind of deductive formulas should be used? We provide an answer to this question in the following two sections, Section 4 and Section 5.

#### 4. Lifting Scheme and Integer Biorthogonal Filtering

The *Lifting scheme*, discovered by Sweldens [1], is a new approach for constructing biorthogonal wavelets with compact support. However, the most interesting part of this method

for us is: it can be used, with minor modification, to create integer biorthogonal wavelet transformations. The following is an adaptation of the technique of [1].

**Definition 1.** The set of filters  $\{h, \bar{h}, g, \bar{g}\}$  is a set of *biorthogonal filters* if the following formula is satisfied:

$$\forall \omega \in \mathbb{R}: \bar{\pi}(\omega) \overline{\pi'(\omega)} = 1.$$

where

$$\pi(\omega) = \begin{bmatrix} h(\omega) & h(\omega + \pi) \\ g(\omega) & g(\omega + \pi) \end{bmatrix},$$

and

$$h(\omega) = \sum_i h_i e^{-i\omega} \text{ and } g(\omega) = \sum_i g_i e^{-i\omega},$$

and similarly for

$$\bar{\pi}(\omega), \bar{h}(\omega) \text{ and } \bar{g}(\omega).$$

The following lemma is the main result of the *lifting scheme* [1] reported as corollary 6 in that paper.

**Lemma 1.** Take an initial set of finite biorthogonal filters  $\{h, \bar{h}^0, g^0, \bar{g}^0\}$ , then a new set of finite biorthogonal filters  $\{h, \bar{h}, g, \bar{g}\}$  can be found as

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{h}(\omega) &= \bar{h}^0(\omega) + \bar{g}(\omega) \overline{s(2\omega)} \\ g(\omega) &= g^0(\omega) - h(\omega) s(2\omega). \end{aligned} \quad (4.1a)$$

Similarly, if we take  $\{h^0, \bar{h}, g, \bar{g}^0\}$  as an initial set of biorthogonal filters, a new set of finite biorthogonal filters  $\{h, \bar{h}, g, \bar{g}\}$  can be found as

$$\begin{aligned} h(\omega) &= h^0(\omega) + g(\omega) \overline{\bar{s}(2\omega)} \\ \bar{g}(\omega) &= \bar{g}^0(\omega) - \bar{h}(\omega) \bar{s}(2\omega). \end{aligned} \quad (4.1b)$$

Here,  $s(\omega)$  is a trigonometric polynomial and the corresponding filter  $s$  is finite, and so is  $\bar{s}(\omega)$ .

Actually, regarding the filters, (4.1) is equivalent to

$$\bar{h}_i = \bar{h}_i^0 + \sum_j \bar{g}_{i-2j} s_j \quad (4.2a)$$

$$g_i = g_i^0 - \sum_j h_{i-2j} s_j.$$

$$h_i = h_i^0 + \sum_j g_{i-2j} \bar{s}_j$$

or

$$\bar{g}_i = \bar{g}_i^0 - \sum_j \bar{h}_{i-2j} \bar{s}_j. \quad (4.2b)$$

Next, we use the lifting scheme with minor modification to create an integer, nonlinear, quasi-biorthogonal, wavelet algorithm. Suppose  $\{c_n^0\}$  is a original signal,  $\{c_n^1\}$  and  $\{d_n^1\}$  are again its low and high frequency decomposition parts, obtained by using the filters  $\{h, \bar{h}, g, \bar{g}\}$ .

If we use filters  $\{\tilde{h}, \tilde{g}\}$  for decomposition (analysis), the corresponding decomposition algorithm

is

$$\begin{cases} c_i^1 = \alpha_c \sum_j c_n^0 \tilde{h}_{n-2i+j} \\ d_i^1 = \alpha_d \sum_j c_n^0 \tilde{g}_{n-2i+j} \end{cases}$$

While the reconstruction algorithm will be

$$c_n^0 = 2 \sum_i \left( \frac{c_i^1 h_{n-2i}}{\alpha_c} + \frac{d_i^1 g_{n-2i}}{\alpha_d} \right),$$

related to the synthesis filter  $\{h, g\}$ . Here, parameters  $\alpha_c$  and  $\alpha_d$  are positive constants with  $\alpha_c + \alpha_d = 2$ . For example, in the situation of regular biorthogonal decomposition and reconstruction,  $\alpha_c = \alpha_d = \sqrt{2}$ ; and for Example 1 through Example 5 above,  $\alpha_c = 1$  and  $\alpha_d = 2$ .

If the set of filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}, g, \tilde{g}\}$  is from  $\{h, \tilde{h}^0, g^0, \tilde{g}\}$  by (4.2b), then the decomposition can be accomplished as follows:

1. Calculate

$$\begin{cases} c_i^{1,0} = \alpha_c \sum_j c_n^0 \tilde{h}_{n-2i+j}^0 \\ d_i^1 = \alpha_d \sum_j c_n^0 \tilde{g}_{n-2i+j} \end{cases} \quad (4.3)$$

2. Calculate

$$c_i^1 = c_i^{1,0} + \frac{\alpha_c}{\alpha_d} \sum_j d_{i-1}^1 s_j \quad (4.4)$$

The relative reconstruction scheme will be:

1. Calculate

$$c_i^{1,0} = c_i^1 - \frac{\alpha_c}{\alpha_d} \sum_j d_{i-1}^1 s_j \quad (4.5)$$

2. Calculate

$$c_n^0 = 2 \sum_i \left( \frac{c_i^{1,0} h_{n-2i}}{\alpha_c} + \frac{d_i^1 g_{n-2i}}{\alpha_d} \right) \quad (4.6)$$

Here, equations (4.3) and (4.6) are just the wavelet ( inverse ) transforms using biorthogonal filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}^0, g^0, \tilde{g}\}$ . While (4.4) and (4.5) are forward and backward upgrading formulas.

Similarly, if the set of filters  $\{h, \tilde{h}, g, \tilde{g}\}$  is from the initial set of filters  $\{h^0, \tilde{h}, g, \tilde{g}^0\}$  by using (4.2b), the relative decomposition is:

1. Calculate

$$\begin{cases} c_i^1 = \alpha_c \sum_j c_n^0 \tilde{h}_{n-2i+j} \\ d_i^{1,0} = \alpha_d \sum_j c_n^0 \tilde{g}_{n-2i+j}^0 \end{cases}$$

2. Calculate 
$$d_i^1 = d_i^{1,0} - \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_i} \sum_j c_{i-j}^1 s_j.$$

The reconstruction scheme is:

1. Calculate 
$$d_i^{1,0} = d_i^1 + \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_i} \sum_j c_{i-j}^1 s_j$$

2. Calculate 
$$c_i^0 = 2 \sum_j \left( \frac{c_{i-j}^1 h_{j-2j}}{\alpha_i} + \frac{d_{i-j}^1 g_{j-2j}}{\alpha_i} \right)$$

For the sake of clarity, we haven't considered the boundary situation, but we will address this later.

**Corollary 4.1.** Suppose biorthogonal filters  $\{h, \bar{h}, g, \bar{g}\}$  are from initial filters  $\{h, \bar{h}^0, g^0, \bar{g}\}$  by the lifting scheme (4.1a) or (4.2a). If the decomposition and reconstruction by filters  $\{h, \bar{h}^0, g^0, \bar{g}\}$  can be accomplished only by integer calculation, such as Example 2, we also can create a corresponding integer wavelet decomposition and reconstruction scheme which is very "close" to the original one by using filters  $\{h, \bar{h}, g, \bar{g}\}$ . Here the word "close" means that the difference of the two decomposition schemes is just some rounding error, and this rounding error will be corrected by the integer reconstruction scheme.

In fact, if  $\{c_i^{1,0}\}$  and  $\{d_i^1\}$  are integer after (4.3), we can calculate  $\{c_i^1\}$  by

$$c_i^1 = c_i^{1,0} + \text{Int} \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_i} \sum_j d_{i-j}^1 s_j \right) \quad (4.7)$$

instead of (4.4). Here  $\text{Int}(x)$ , as described in Section 2, is an arbitrary rounding up function which satisfies  $x - 1 \leq \text{Int}(x) \leq x + 1$ . It is obvious that (4.7) is very "close" to (4.4), and the exact reconstruction scheme can easily be obtained from

$$c_i^{1,0} = c_i^1 - \text{Int} \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_i} \sum_j d_{i-j}^1 s_j \right) \quad (4.8)$$

and (4.6). There will be a similar result, if the set of biorthogonal filters  $\{h, \bar{h}, g, \bar{g}\}$  is obtained from the initial set of filters  $\{h^0, \bar{h}, g, \bar{g}^0\}$  by using (4.2b).

We can now note, except for the example shown in the *Lazy wavelet*, (Example 2) most standard biorthogonal wavelet transforms cannot be performed directly by integer, even for one of the simplest wavelets, the *Haar wavelet*. However, if we properly choose the parameters  $\alpha_i$  and  $\alpha_j$ , and slightly change the transform algorithms, such as Example 1 and Example 3, we can have a variation of the original biorthogonal wavelet transforms with respect to the set of filters



$(h, \bar{h}^0, g^0, \bar{g})$  (or  $(h^0, \bar{h}, g, \bar{g}^0)$ ). On the other hand, the parameters  $\{j_i\}$  should be also chosen carefully to guarantee that only addition and shift operations are needed by the algorithm.

Another observation: if the set of filters  $(h, \bar{h}, g, \bar{g})$  is obtained from a set of filters  $(h^0, \bar{h}, g, \bar{g}^0)$  by the lifting scheme, and the set  $(h^0, \bar{h}, g, \bar{g}^0)$  is also obtained from a filter set  $(h^0, \bar{h}^0, g^0, \bar{g}^0)$ , we can repeatedly use Corollary 1 to get a "close" integer wavelet transformation.

### 5. The Correction Method for Creating Integer Wavelet Transforms

In this section, we will describe another approach for obtaining integer wavelets by using the so called *Correction method*. The motivation of this method is from the S+P transform, and we will now generalize this approach. Actually, the lifting scheme for generating biorthogonal wavelets can be considered as a special case of the correction method. From this method we can get some even complicated filters with fast decomposition and reconstruction algorithm.

Suppose that we already have a simple integer wavelet transform, such as Examples 1 through 3, the decomposition and reconstruction scheme of which can be formulated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Decomposition} \quad c_i^{1,0} &= df_c(\{c_i^0\}) \\ d_i^{1,0} &= df_r(\{c_i^0\}) \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

$$\text{Reconstruction} \quad c_i^0 = rf(\{c_i^{1,0}\}, \{d_i^{1,0}\}) \quad (5.2)$$

Here, (5.1) and (5.2) can be the same as (4.3) and (4.6) or other algorithms.

In general, after the above decomposition, one may not be satisfied with the result. There may still be some correlation among the highpass components because of the aliasing from the lowpass components, or the lowpass components do not carry enough of the expected information from the original signal. Hence, we could make an improvement by putting some correction part on the highpass components or lowpass components. There are many ways to accomplish this. However, for the sake of the integer calculation, we prefer to use following correction method. For example, if we want to make a correction for the highpass part, the corresponding formula would be:

$$d_i^1 = d_i^{1,0} - \text{Int}(dc_i^1) \quad k = \dots, 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (5.3)$$

Here,  $dc_i^1$  is a correction quantity for  $d_i^1$

$$dc_i^1 = \sum_{m=0}^S \sigma_m c_{i-m}^{1,0} + \sum_{j=1}^T \tau_j d_{i+j}^{1,0}, \quad k = \dots, 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (5.4)$$

and,  $\{\sigma_i\}_{i=0}^{N_1}$  and  $\{\tau_i\}_{i=0}^{N_1}$  are given parameters which have been chosen for the user's purpose, such as reducing the redundancy among highpass components or some other special requirement. We are not going to discuss how to choose these parameters, but one can refer to the references [3, 5, 6] for clarification of this process. The only thing we need to mention is, for the sake of the integer calculation, any entries in both  $\{\sigma_i\}_{i=0}^{N_1}$  and  $\{\tau_i\}_{i=0}^{N_1}$  should be rational numbers with denominators being powers of 2.

From (5.1), (5.3) and (5.4), it is easy to see the perfect reconstruction algorithm can be

$$d_k^{1,0} = d_k^1 + \text{Int}(dc_k), \quad k = \dots, m, m-1, m-2, \dots, \quad (5.5)$$

combined with (5.2).

As mentioned above, the Lifting scheme is a special condition of the Correction method. Examples 3 through 5 can also be considered as the examples of this method. We next give an example of the Correction method which cannot be included in the group of Lifting scheme, and also which does not result in a closed form of compact support for biorthogonal filters.

**Example 6** S+P transform [3], which is similar to using following analysis filters

n	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$\tilde{h}_n$	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	0
$\tilde{x}_n$	-1/16	-1/16	15/32	-17/32	7/32	-1/32

While, the synthesis filters do not have compact support. However, the S+P transform can be implemented as follows:

(a) Decomposition

(1) Take the decomposition step of Example 1, that is, compute

$$d_k^{1,0} = c_{2k}^0 - c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, M_1 - 1;$$

and

$$c_k^1 = \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_k^{1,0}}{2}\right) + c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k = 0, \dots, N_1 - 2,$$

$$c_{N_1-1}^1 = \begin{cases} \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_{N_1-1}^{1,0}}{2}\right) + c_{N_1-1}^0, & \text{if } N \text{ is an even number,} \\ c_{N_1-1}^0, & \text{if } N \text{ is an odd number.} \end{cases}$$

(2) Correction Step: Define  $S_0 = -1$ ,  $S_1 = 1$ ,  $T = 1$  and

$$\sigma_{-1} = -\frac{1}{T}, \quad \sigma_0 = -\frac{1}{T}, \quad \sigma_1 = \frac{1}{T};$$

$$\tau_1 = \frac{1}{T}.$$

and now compute

In fact, the quantity  $b_i$  would have the same value in both (4.7) and (4.8) if we calculate it in the same way. On the other hand, if the working unit for  $b_i$  is  $q$  bits, the machine will give  $b_i$  another value, say  $\bar{b}_i$  ( $-2^{q-1} \leq \bar{b}_i < 2^{q-1}$ ), where  $\bar{b}_i$  is not equal to  $b_i$  in the sense of mathematics if the value of  $b_i$  is beyond the interval  $[-2^{q-1}, 2^{q-1} - 1]$ . However,  $\bar{b}_i$  will be the same in both (4.7) and (4.8). Therefore, the machine will automatically implement (7.1) and (7.2) as

$$c_i^1 = \begin{cases} c_i^{1,0} + \bar{b}_i, & \text{if } -2^{q-1} \leq c_i^{1,0} + \bar{b}_i < 2^{q-1}, \\ c_i^{1,0} + \bar{b}_i - 2^q, & \text{if } c_i^{1,0} + \bar{b}_i \geq 2^{q-1}, \\ 2^q + c_i^{1,0} + \bar{b}_i, & \text{if } c_i^{1,0} + \bar{b}_i < -2^{q-1}. \end{cases} \quad (7.1m)$$

and

$$c_i^{1,0} = \begin{cases} c_i^1 - \bar{b}_i, & \text{if } -2^{q-1} \leq c_i^1 - \bar{b}_i < 2^{q-1}, \\ 2^q + c_i^1 - \bar{b}_i, & \text{if } c_i^1 - \bar{b}_i < -2^{q-1}, \\ c_i^1 - \bar{b}_i - 2^q, & \text{if } c_i^1 - \bar{b}_i \geq 2^{q-1}. \end{cases} \quad (7.2m)$$

It is easy to see that (7.2m) is just the backward operation of (7.1m), which provides the evidence that the conclusion of this lemma is correct.

It should be mentioned that the coefficients  $\{c_i^1\}$  obtained by (4.3) and (7.1m) might not be the "real" wavelet coefficients using common sense. However, if we still use the working unit with  $q$  bits precision at the reconstruction step, (7.2m) and (4.6) will give the exact original signal back. On the other hand, the coefficients  $\{c_i^1\}$  still keep the most continuity of the "real" wavelet coefficients. Therefore, when we repeat the decomposition step on  $\{c_i^1\}$ , most small coefficients in its high frequency part  $\{d_i^2\}$  will be almost the same as the "real" coefficients (within some rounding error), which allows us to still take advantage of the "real" wavelet transform in image compression.

A similar argument can show the same *PPP* property will hold for the integer wavelet transforms generated by the Correction method in Section 5.

As we mentioned before, for many applications, the lossless image compression is as important as lossy compression. The integer wavelet transforms give the opportunity to compress without loss. It is also obvious that the integer wavelet algorithms can be used wherever ordinary wavelets are used, especially in signal and image compression. However, for most computers, the integer wavelet transform is much faster than the ordinary one and it uses much less memory. The following are some applications illustrating these types of transforms.

$$\begin{cases} d_0^1 = d_0^{1,0} - \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_0^1 - c_1^1}{4}\right); \\ d_k^1 = d_k^{1,0} - \text{Int}\left(\frac{2c_{k-1}^1 + c_k^1 - 3c_{k+1}^1 - 2d_{k+1}^{1,0}}{8}\right), \quad k = 1, \dots, M_1 - 2; \\ d_{M_1-1}^1 = d_{M_1-1}^{1,0} - \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{M_1-2}^1 - c_{M_1-1}^1}{4}\right). \end{cases}$$

## (b) Reconstruction

## (1) Compute

$$\begin{cases} d_{M_1-1}^{1,0} = d_{M_1-1}^1 + \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_{M_1-2}^1 - c_{M_1-1}^1}{4}\right); \\ d_k^{1,0} = d_k^1 + \text{Int}\left(\frac{2c_{k-1}^1 + c_k^1 - c_{k+1}^1 - 2d_{k+1}^{1,0}}{8}\right), \quad k = M_1 - 2, \dots, 1; \\ d_0^{1,0} = d_0^1 + \text{Int}\left(\frac{c_0^1 - c_1^1}{4}\right). \end{cases}$$

(2) If  $N$  is an even number, compute

$$c_{2k+1}^0 = c_k^1 - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_k^1}{2}\right), \quad k = 0, \dots, N_1 - 1$$

or, if  $N$  is an odd number, we have

$$c_{2k+1}^0 = c_k^1 - \text{Int}\left(\frac{d_k^1}{2}\right), \quad k = 0, \dots, N_1 - 2,$$

$$c_{N_1}^0 = c_{N_1}^1.$$

## (3) Compute

$$c_{2k}^0 = d_k^1 + c_{2k+1}^0, \quad k = 0, \dots, M_1 - 1.$$

## 6. Boundary Conditions

In the previous two sections, we did not show how to get the integer, wavelet transform at the boundaries of signals. However, for all of the examples given above, the boundaries have been considered. There are two issues dealing with boundary filtering if we use the *Lifting scheme* or the *Correction method* to generate the integer wavelet transformations. The first is how to process the boundaries which occur in the start-up wavelet transformations. The second is how to deal with the boundaries in the deductive formula. If the boundaries in the start-up wavelet transform have already been established, then those in the upgrading formula are easy to establish. In fact, for the *Lifting scheme*, the boundaries in both steps should be processed in the same way. While, for the *Correction method*, it is easy to see from (5.3)-(5.4) that one has more choices to process boundaries in the second step. Therefore, the only thing we need to discuss here is the process by which the boundaries in the start up wavelet transformations are established. Assume we begin with compact supported biorthogonal wavelets.

Suppose the original signal is  $\{c_k^0\}_{k=0}^N$ . For creating integer biorthogonal wavelet transformations we can use the following symmetric extension [7]:

(1). If current biorthogonal filters have even length, we extend the boundaries of the signal as  $c_{-k}^0 = c_{k-1}^0$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots$ ;

(2). If the filters have odd length, we do the extension as  $c_{-k}^0 = c_k^0$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots$

Example 1 through 5 use the boundaries give above. In Example 6, the start up wavelet transform uses the above boundaries, but in the upgrading step, another boundary filtering is used. In addition, for arbitrarily sized images or signals, one can use the same technique which we described in the above examples to deal with this condition.

## 7. Some Applications

Before talking about any applications of the integer wavelet transform given above, we first prove that a nice *property of precision preservation (PPP)*, which is similar to the one mentioned in Section 2, holds for both the Lifting and Correction upgrading technique. This property is very important for many applications.

**Lemma 7.1** Suppose that our integer wavelet transform starts with a pair of biorthogonal filters with the *PPP* property discussed in Section 2, that is, (4.3) and (4.6) possess this property. Then, the same property will be preserved in the whole algorithm if we adopt the Lifting scheme to be the upgrading formula.

In other words, Lemma 7.1 states if we only use the working units with the same precision as the original signal or image to calculate the wavelet transform developed in Section 4, the equations (4.8) and (4.6) are still the backward operations of the equations (4.3) and (4.7).

*Proof.* Assume that we only use  $q$  bits to represent images or signals, say, the range of the pixel values is within  $[-2^{q-1}, 2^{q-1} - 1]$ . According to the hypothesis of the lemma, the equations (4.3) and its inverse (4.6) have the *PPP* property. Therefore, what we have to verify here is that the equation (4.7) and its inverse (4.8) can preserve the same property. We rewrite (4.7) and (4.8) as follow:

$$c_i^1 = c_i^{1,0} + b_i, \quad (7.1)$$

and its inverse

$$c_i^{1,0} = c_i^1 - b_i. \quad (7.2)$$

Here,

$$b_i = \ln \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_j} \sum_l d_{i-l}^1 s_l \right).$$

### Application 1. Lossless image compression

As mentioned at the beginning of this paper, the integer wavelet transformation established by the techniques described in this paper can always be used for lossless image compression because of the reversible ability. Especially, we can use the *PPP* property discussed in Lemma 7.1. We have used this wavelet lossless technology (WLT) for gray scale lossless image compression, and we have tried several images. For most natural images, the size of wavelet lossless compressed images is much smaller than corresponding GIF images. Figure 1 through 4 give some examples. Figure 1 is a standard image for compression, Figure 2 and 4 are X-ray images and Figure 3 is a two-value image but we treat it as a 8 bit gray scale image in order to compare with the GIF format. In fact, if we convert Figure 2 to a binary image, better result can be obtained by the JBIG technique.



(512x512)  
Figure 1. Compression Ratio  
WLT: 1.9:1/GIF: 1.05:1



(512x512)  
Figure 2. Compression Ratio:  
WLT 4.5:1/GIF: 2.72:1

"Visioneer may have come up with on  
against the paper blizzard. . .gets pile:  
way to others throughout your compar

Figure 3. Compression Ratio: WLT: 20.8/ GIF 17.8 (152x794)



Figure 4. Compression Ratio: WLT 3.8:1/GIF 1.98:1 (1232x1024)

#### Application 2. Large scale medical image compression

Usually, 12 bits are used to represent one pixel in medical images. In this situation, the values of the pixels vary from 0 to 4095. Such images require careful treatment when a transform coding method is used for compression. If we use ordinary biorthogonal wavelets, the range of the transform coefficients will expand to  $[-2^{16}, 2^{16}]$  when five levels of transform are used. Therefore, a longer working unit has to be employed, which consumes significant computer resources. However, the integer wavelet technique developed in this paper will solve this problem. For example, if we use the transforms given in Example 3, 5 and 6, the values of transform coefficients will be limited to the range of  $[-2^{13}, 2^{13}]$ . Even if we do not use the PPP property for these wavelets, 16 bits for the working unit is sufficient for all computations.

#### 8. Conclusion

This paper has shown the processes necessary in order to obtain a non-linear, integer, biorthogonal, or non-biorthogonal reversible wavelet transform suitable for signal or image processing. We have shown how such a transform can be obtained either using the Lifting method, or the Correction method. For example, all interpolation wavelets can be modified to be corresponding integer wavelets without losing any properties of original wavelets. In addition,

we have shown under certain conditions, the precision of the transform computation on the computer can remain at the same precision of the data, thus reducing the need for additional computer memory during the transform computation. These are extremely powerful techniques when the target data are large images, or the requirements establish a need for speed.

Although this paper establishes the structure for the integer transform based upon the biorthogonal wavelet or some non-biorthogonal wavelet, we do not imply the examples in this paper are necessarily the best wavelets for any particular application. However, we do claim if one is going to use such a technique, the ideas suggested in this paper will provide the best implementation.

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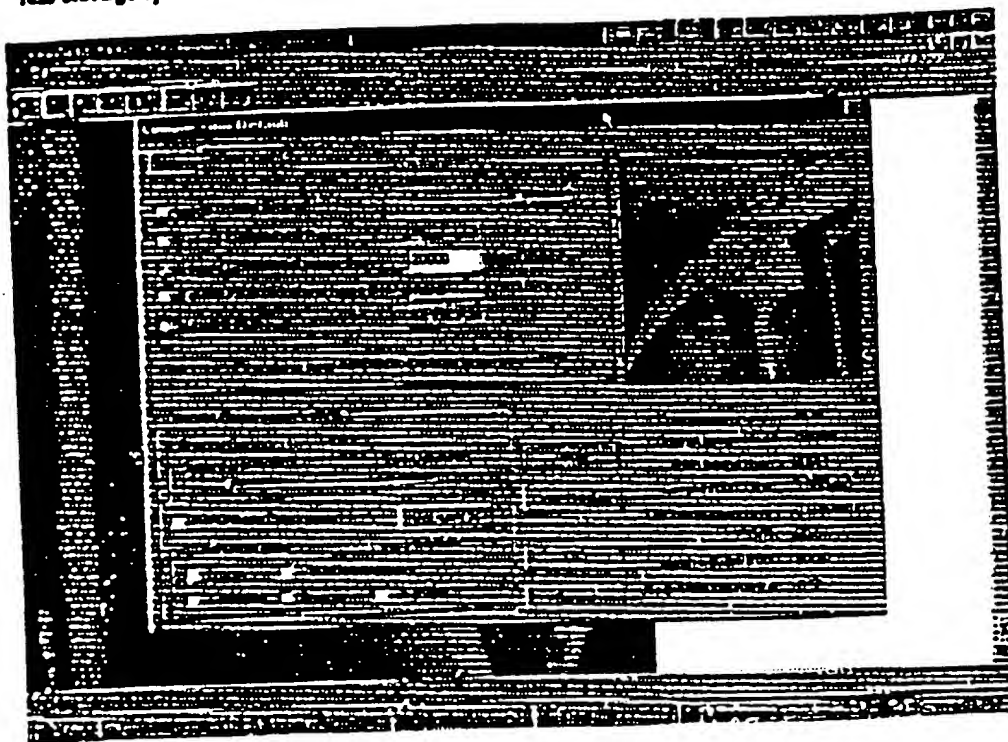
# INFINITRON

## Windows Image Compressor V3.0



Lightning Strike

Announcing, Lightning Strike™ Image Compressor (LSIC) version 3.0, a Windows 95 tool that compresses still images from 50:1 to 200:1 using INFINITRON's proprietary wavelet technology. LSIC is a versatile, easy to use tool for Web and Graphic designers that can handle a wide variety of digital image formats, and it includes filters and convenient web tools. Images can be compressed 3 to 5 times more than JPEG, while maintaining similar or better image fidelity. Images can be viewed in 2 to 4 seconds over the Internet rather than 10 to 20 seconds for images compressed under JPEG. This has enormous benefits for reducing bottlenecks on corporate networks and the web, and in addition, requires less storage space.



### Lightning Strike Features

**Compression.** Images can be compressed as high as 200:1 using wavelet technology.

**Compression Control.** An EASY mode allows the user to compress images with minimal input, requiring only a decision between more quality or more compression. An ADVANCED mode enables the user to select: 1) image file size, 2) compression ratio, 3) PSNR, or 4) master level. Web designers will like the one step process to control the size of their image files, thus insuring the speed an image may be viewed on a browser.

**Non Uniform Compression.** Regions of an image can be selected for less compression to preserve a higher image quality while the rest of the image is compressed to the specified compression ratio. In this way important parts of a picture maintain crucial details while the over all picture file can be made as small as possible.

**Post Reconstruction Filters.** Filters are available to enhance the reconstructed image. At compression time the user can preset a control to have these filters operate automatically during reconstruction. The filters include quality improvement, sharpen (edge enhancement), smoothing, and brighten.

**Transparencies.** The user will have the ability to set pixels transparent so that a color in the background (already on the page) can be seen through the picture. This is useful for creative web site developers.

**Progressive Compression.** An image can be compressed so that when it is viewed it will appear quickly, first with low resolution, and then progressively building up in detail as it is downloaded. This insures the viewer does not lose interest while the image is unwined.

## INFINITRON

Lightning Strike  
Compressor V3.0

Cow, Bitmap, No Compression



Cow, JPEG 85:1 Compression



Cow, Lightning Strike, 85:1 compression

Lightning Strike

## Applications Lightning Strike Image Compression

- Images on the Web
- Photo Stock
- Data Warehousing
- Catalogues
- Video Games
- CDs (Encyclopedias, Museums, Science, and Medicine)
- Archives (Art, History, Geology)
- Medical Imaging

## Performance

Encode time typically less than 3 seconds for a 320 X 240 pixel, 24 bit color image on a 133 MHz Pentium with 16 MB RAM.

## Minimum Recommended System

Windows 95/NT OS  
Pentium 100 MHz, 8 MB RAM  
2 MB for program files  
10 MB plus to swap image files

## Accessory INFINITRON Products

- Netscape Navigator Plug-in
- Java Applet
- ActiveX Control
- Web Site Image Converter
- Lightning Strike SDK
- GML Banner Generator

## About INFINITRON, Inc.

Founded in 1992, INFINITRON, Inc. is a private company that specializes in the design and marketing of high quality image and video compression solutions for a wide array of markets. INFINITRON is based in Vancouver, BC with labs in Regina, Saskatchewan and Denton Texas.

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[www.infiniiron.com](http://www.infiniiron.com)

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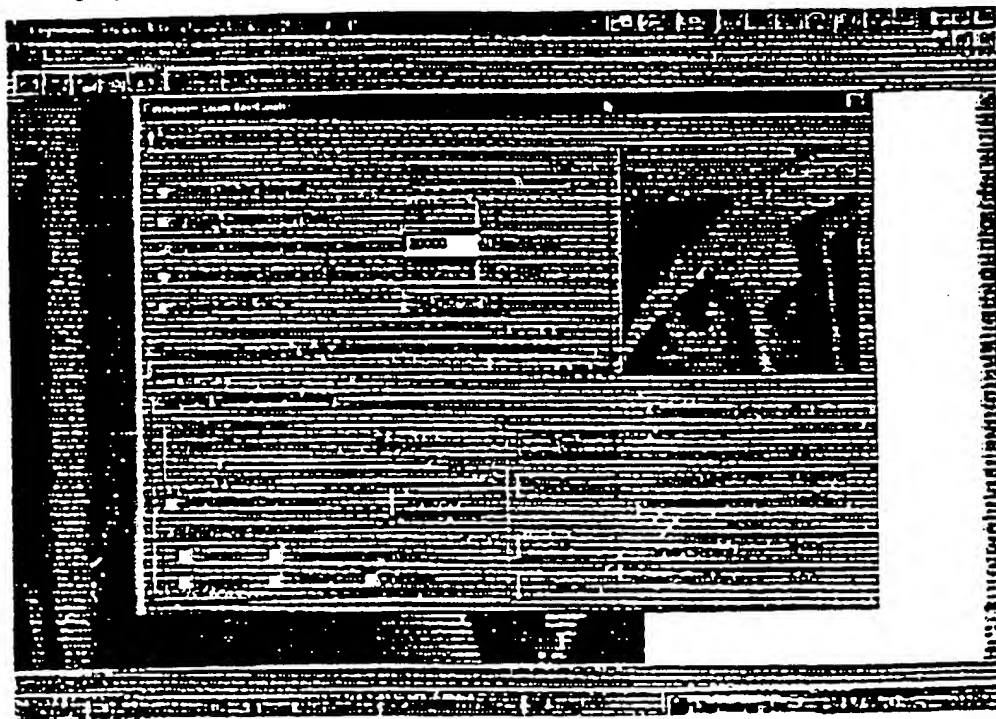
# INFINITRON

*windows image  
Compressor V3.0*



*Lightning Strike*

Announcing, Lightning Strike Image Compressor (LSIC) version 3.0, a Windows 95 tool that compresses still images from 50:1 to 200:1 using Infinetron's proprietary Wavelet technology. LSIC is a versatile, easy to use tool for Web and Graphic designers that can handle a wide variety of digital image formats and includes filters, and convenient web tools. Images can be compressed to files 4 times smaller than JPEG, while maintaining similar or better image fidelity. Images can be viewed in 2 to 5 seconds over the internet rather than 10 to 20 seconds for images compressed under JPEG. This has enormous benefits for reducing bottlenecks on corporate networks and the web, and in addition, requires less storage space.



## Lightning Strike features

**Compression.** Images can be compressed to over 400:1 using Wavelet Technology.

**Compression Control.** An EASY mode allows the user to compress images with minimal input, requiring only a decision between more quality or more compression. An ADVANCED mode enables the user to select: 1) image file size, 2) compression ratio, 3) PSNR, or 4) master level. Web designers will like the one step process to control the size of their image files, thus insuring the speed an image may be viewed on a browser.

**Non Uniform Compression.** Regions of an image can be selected for less compression to preserve a higher image quality while the rest of the image is compressed to the specified compression ratio. In this way important parts of a picture maintain crucial details while the overall picture file can be made as small as possible.

**Post Reconstruction Filters.** Filters are available to enhance the reconstructed image. At compression time the user can preset a control to have these filters operate automatically during reconstruction. The filters include: quality improvement, sharpen (edge enhancement), smoothing, and brighten.

**Transparencies.** The user will have the ability to set pixels transparent so that a color in the background (already on the page) can be seen through the picture. This is useful for creative web site developers.

**Progressive Compression.** An image can be compressed so that when it is viewed it will appear quickly, first with low resolution, and then progressively building up in detail as it is downloaded. This insures the viewer does not lose interest while the image is downloaded.

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*windows image  
Compressor V3.0*



*Lightning Strike*

*Lemma.bmp. No Compression*



*Lemma.JPEG 115:1 Compression*

## Applications Lightning Strike Image Compression

- Images on the Web
- Photo Stock
- Data Warehousing
- Catalogues
- Video Games
- CDs (Encyclopedias, Museums, Science, and Medicine)
- Archives (Art, History, Geneology)
- Medical Imaging

## Performance

Encode time typically less than 3 seconds for a 320 X 240 pixel, 24 bit color image on a 133 MHz, Pentium with 16 MB RAM.

## Minimum Recommended System

Windows 95/NT OS  
Pentium 100 MHz, 8 MB RAM  
2 MB for program files  
10 MB plus to swap image files

## Auxiliary INFINITRON Products

- Netscape Navigator Plug-in
- Java Applet
- ActiveX Control
- Web Site Image Converter
- Lightning Strike SDK
- GMT, Banner Generator

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## INFINITRON *Lightning Strike*



## Product Fact Sheet *Windows Compressor*

### Compressor Version 3.0

The Lightning Strike Compressor is a Windows tool that compresses still images from a wide variety of digital image formats using InfiniTron's proprietary Wavelet algorithm. Images can be compressed to files 5 times smaller than JPEG, while maintaining similar or better image fidelity. Images can be viewed in 1 or 2 seconds over the internet rather than 10 to 20 seconds for images compressed under JPEG. This has enormous benefits for transmitting over corporate networks or the web, and in addition, saves space required for storing all those images.

Lightning Strike is a collection of tools in a user friendly environment. Two levels of user control are offered, one quick and easy for most applications, the other a master level for the advanced user who wishes to control parameters to maximize image quality.

The compression approach used by Lightning Strike is based upon integer wavelets. This technology is acknowledged by leading experts as a superior compression technique as compared to discrete cosine transform used in JPEG.

### Lightning Strike Windows Compressor Features

#### Image Compression Options and Control

##### Compression Technique Options

Both InfiniTron's Wavelet Compression and other frequently used compression methods are included in the product so users need only have Lightning Strike on their work station to perform all image compressions. Images can be compressed to Wavelet, JPEG, PNG, and GIF.

##### Compression Quality Versus Speed Options

The user can select one of two encoding processes that trade quality for speed of compression and ease of use. With the "Advanced" option selected, the optimum compression parameters are set by the user to give the best possible images for selected compression ratio. With "Easy" selected you get the fastest compression without having to know details of parameter selection.

##### Compression Ratio Control

The compressed image file size or compression ratio may be specified rather than the quality factor. This enables a web designer to control the size of their image files or the speed an image may be viewed, in a one step process.

##### Region of Interest Focusing

Regions of an image can be selected for less compression to preserve a higher image quality while the rest of the image is compressed to the specified compression ratio. In this way important parts of a picture maintain crucial details while the over all picture file can be made as small as possible. This is also known as Non-Uniform Compression.

## **INFINITRON** *Lightning Strike*



## **Product Fact Sheet** *Windows Compressor*

### **Split and Merge**

Very large images, which could not otherwise be compressed due to their large size, can be split into smaller images and compressed individually. This process has the side advantage of using RAM more effectively speeding time for compression. The split images can be reassembled using the merge aspect of the feature.

### **Post Reconstruction Filters**

Filters are available to enhance the reconstructed image. At compression time the user can preset a control to have these filters operate automatically during reconstruction. The filters include; quality improvement, sharpen (edge enhancement), smoothing, and brighten.

### **Transparencies**

The user will have the ability to set pixels transparent so that a color in the background (already on the page) can be seen through the picture. This is useful for creative web site developers. This gives the ability to display pictures other than the rectangular shape allotted on the web page, i.e. circles, polygons etc.. Also, designers often use this feature for shadowing, letters and objects.

### **Progressive Decompression**

An image can be compressed so that when it is viewed it will appear quickly, first with low resolution, and then progressively building up in detail as it is downloaded. This insures the viewer does not loose interest while the image is downloaded.

**INFINITRON**  
*Lightning Strike*



**Product Fact Sheet**  
*Windows Compressor*

**Image Comparisons**

*Picture of Lena, with no Compression (512 X 512 Image)*



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**Product Fact Sheet**  
*Windows Compressor*

*Picture of Lena Compressed 100:1 with Lightning Strike*





## **INFINITRON** *Lightning Strike*



## **Product Fact Sheet** *Windows Compressor*

### **File Functions**

#### **PNG File Structure**

The compressed images are stored in file format compliant with the PNG standard. In the future this file format will replace the GIF format used today.

#### **Batch Compress**

The user is able to compress many images at once by adding or deleting image files (or paths) to a list box.

#### **Image Statistics**

The compressor stores image statistics on each compressed image which may be viewed by the user. The following information is provided: image dimensions, compression ratio, file sizes, MSE, PSNR, maximum pixel difference, compression and decompression times.

### **Performance and System Requirements**

#### **Encoding and Decode Time.**

The typical time to encode or decode a 320X240, 24 bit color image is 1 second on a Pentium running at 133 MHz with 16 Meg RAM.

#### **Minimum Recommended System**

The minimum system requirements for an IBM PC Compatible are:

Hard Disc Drive 2 Mbytes free for program files, 10 Mb plus to swap image files.

Operating System MS Windows 3.1 (Win32)/ 95/ NT

RAM 8 Mbytes

This software is also available on the Apple MAC, Solaris, and UNIX platforms.

**INFINITRON**  
*Lightning Strike***Product Fact Sheet**  
*Windows Compressor***Ancillary Infinitron Products****Netscape Navigator Plug-In**

Netscape plug-ins are available for the Mac68k, Mac PPC, Windows 3.1 and 95/NT.

**Java Applet**

Java Applets are available for the Mac68k, Mac PPC, Windows 3.1 and 95/NT.

**ActiveX Control**

The Lightning Strike decompression software is available for such applications as Microsoft's Internet Explorer, as an ActiveX control.

**Web Site Image Converter**

The utility will automate the conversion of web pages from JPEG to the Lightning Strike format. The utility searches an HTML file and replicates it replacing any JPEG image tags with Lightning Strike tags and converting the JPEG image files to Lightning Strike. The utility can follow link tags to recursively convert and replicate an entire web site or subsection of a web site to the Lightning Strike format. This utility will be available for Windows NT and most flavors of the UNIX operating system.

**Lightning Strike Software Developers Kit**

Using the SDK, a developer can integrate the highly efficient Lightning Strike module libraries into their own applications.



Download a FREE demo version of Lightning Strike Windows Compressor from: [www.infinetron.com](http://www.infinetron.com)

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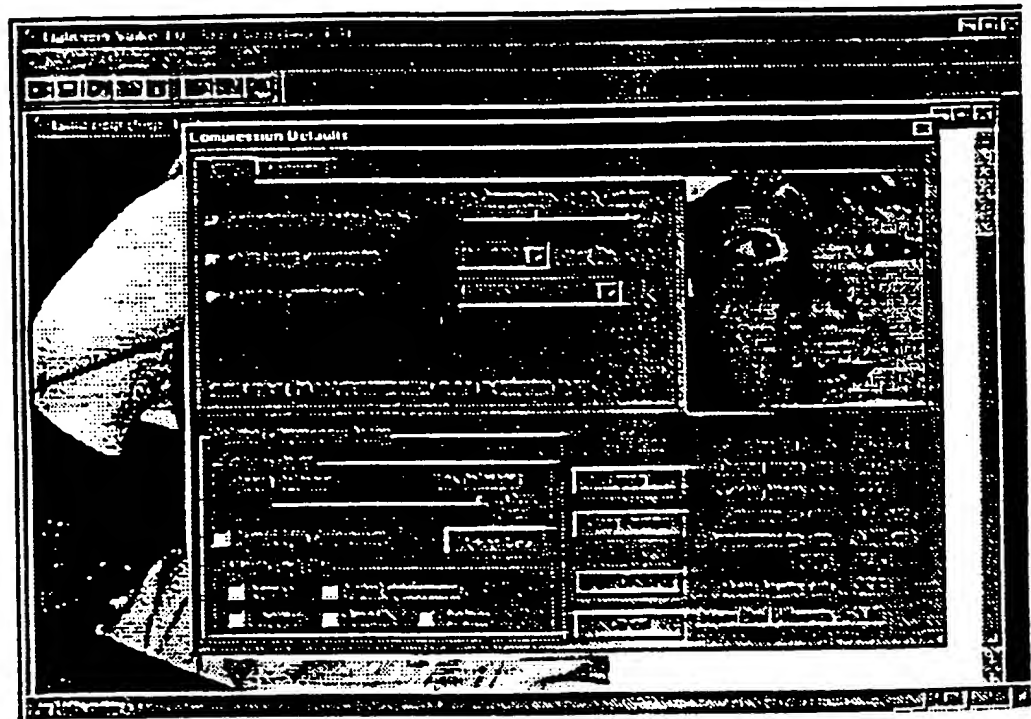
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## INFINITRON

*Windows Image  
Compressor V3.0*

*Lightning Strike*

Announcing, Lightning Strike™ Image Compressor (LSIC) version 3.0, a Windows 95 tool that compresses still images from 20:1 to 200:1 using INFINITRON's proprietary wavelet technology. LSIC is a versatile, easy to use tool for Web and Graphic designers that can handle a wide variety of digital image formats, and it includes filters and convenient web tools. Images can be compressed at ratios well in excess of present JPEG ratios while maintaining comparable image fidelity. This translates to much shorter image down load time on the web. This has enormous benefits for reducing bottlenecks on corporate networks and the web, and in addition, requires less storage space.



Lightning Strike Features

**Compression.** Uses a proprietary integer wavelet

as small as possible

**Compression Control.** An EASY mode allows the user to compress images with minimal input, requiring only a decision between quality and compression. An ADVANCED mode enables the user to select: 1) image file size, 2) compression ratio, 3) PSNR, or 4) master level for professionals where every parameter can be altered. We also provide the highest, wavelet lossless compression for users wishing this capability. Web designers will like the one step process to control the size of their image files allowing control over the delivery time of an image over a network.

**Post Reconstruction Filters.** Filters are available to enhance the reconstructed image. At compression time the user can preset a control to have these filters operate automatically during reconstruction. The filters include: visual quality improvement, sharpen (edge enhancement), smoothing, and brighten.

**Transparencies.** The user will have the ability to set pixels transparent, so that a color in the background (already on the page) can be seen through the picture. This is useful for creative web site developers.

**Non Uniform Compression.** Regions can be selected for less compression to preserve image quality while the rest of the image is compressed to the specified compression ratio. In this way, important parts of a picture maintain crucial details while the over all picture file can be made

**Progressive Compression.** An image can be compressed so that when it is viewed it will appear quickly, first with low resolution, and then progressively building up in detail as it is downloaded. This insures the viewer does not lose interest while the image is downloaded.

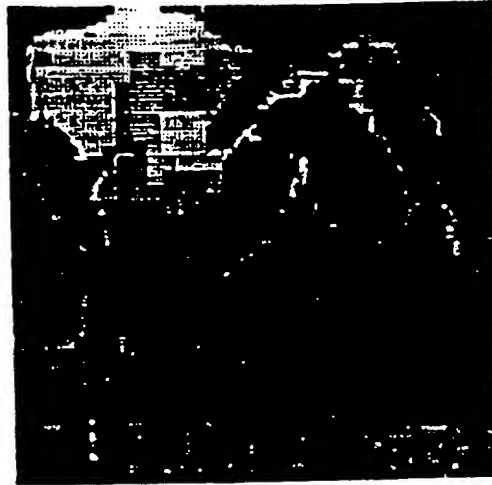
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*Windows Image  
Compressor V3.0*

*Lightning Strike*



Cow, Bitmap, No Compression



Cow, JPEG 85:1 Compression



Cow, Lightning Strike, 85:1 compression

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**Applications for Lightning Strike Image Compression**

- Images on the Web
- Photo Stock
- Data Warehousing
- Catalogues
- Video Games
- CDs (Encyclopedias, Museums, Science, and Medicine)
- Archives (Art, History, Genealogy)
- Medical Imaging

**Performance**

Encode time typically less than 2.5 seconds for a 640 X 480 pixel, 24 bit color image on a 133 MHz, Pentium with 16 MB RAM. Decode time is less than .75 seconds.

**Minimum Recommended System**

Windows 95/NT OS  
Pentium 100 MHz, 8 MB RAM  
2 MB for program files  
10 MB plus to swap image files

**Accessory INFINITRON Products**

- Netscape Navigator Plug-in
- Java Applet
- ActiveX Control
- Web Site Image Converter
- Lightning Strike SDK
- GML Banner Animation/Compression
- Black and White Image Compression

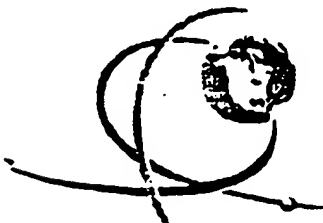
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What is claimed is:

1. A method for compressing an image,  
comprising the steps of:  
performing a wavelet transformation of the  
5 image;  
quantizing the wavelet transformed image;  
applying entropy coding to the quantized image;  
and  
outputting a file that includes the entropy  
10 coded image.
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising  
the following step:  
performing a color transformation of the image.
3. The method of claim 1, further comprising  
15 the following step:  
performing the wavelet transformation using an  
integer wavelet transform.
4. The method of claim 3, further comprising:  
deriving the integer wavelet transform using a  
20 lifting scheme.
5. The method of claim 3, further comprising:  
deriving the integer wavelet transform using a  
correction method.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of  
25 quantizing includes the sub-step of:  
processing the wavelet transformed image using sub-band  
oriented quantization.
7. The method of claim 1, further comprising:  
comparing the wavelet transformed image to at  
30 least one predetermined threshold value.

8. A method for wavelet-based image compression using reduced color components, comprising the steps of:  
creating a color table for an input image having a plurality of pixels;

5 calculating an index for each of the pixels,  
whereby generating a plurality of indices;  
performing a wavelet transformation on the indices;  
applying entropy coding on the transformed  
10 indices; and  
outputting a file that includes the entropy coded indices.

9. The method of claim 8, further comprising:  
dithering the pixels to generate the indices.

15 10. The method of claim 8, further comprising:  
partitioning a large image into a plurality of small images to produce the input image.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the large image is selectively partitioned.

20 12. An image processing system, comprising:  
means for performing a wavelet transformation on an input image;  
means for quantizing the wavelet transformed image;  
25 means for entropy coding to the quantized image;  
and  
means for outputting the entropy coded image.

13. The image processing system of claim 12, further comprising:  
30 means for receiving the entropy coded image;  
means for entropy decoding the received image;  
means for de-quantizing the decoded image; and

means for performing an inverse wavelet transformation on the de-quantized image to produce an output image.

14. The image processing system of claim 12,  
5 further comprising:  
means for displaying the output image.

15. The image processing system of claim 12,  
further comprising:  
means for transmitting the entropy encoded image  
10 over a communications medium.

16. An image compression system, comprising:  
a compressor configured to generate a compressed  
image based on an integer wavelet transform derived using  
a technique selected from a lifting scheme and a  
15 correction method.

17. The image compression system of claim 16,  
wherein the compressor quantizes a wavelet transformed  
image to produce the compressed image.

18. The image compression system of claim 16,  
20 wherein the compressor entropy encodes a quantized image  
to produce the compressed image.

19. The image compression system of claim 16,  
wherein the compressor performs a color transformation to  
produce the compressed image.

20. An image decompression system, comprising:  
25 a decompressor configured to generate a  
decompressed image based on an integer inverse wavelet  
transform derived using a technique selected from a  
lifting scheme and a correction method.

21. A computer-readable memory storing a computer program for directing a computer system to perform image compression, wherein the computer program implements steps for performing a wavelet transformation  
5 of an input image, quantizing the wavelet transformed image, applying entropy coding to the quantized image, and outputting a file that includes the entropy coded image.

22. A method of compressing a data file,  
10 comprising the steps of:  
performing a wavelet transformation of the data file to provide a series of wavelet coefficients;  
quantizing those wavelet coefficients which fall above a predetermined threshold value to provide a  
15 quantized series of wavelet coefficients; and  
compressing the quantized series of wavelet coefficients to provide a compressed data file.

23. The method of claim 22 wherein the compressing step comprises the step of applying an  
20 entropy coding to the quantized series of wavelet coefficients.

24. The method of claim 23 wherein the entropy coding is selected from the group of arithmetic, Huffman, run length and Huffman run length combined.

25. The method of claim 23 further comprising the step of performing a color transformation of the data file prior to the wavelet transformation step.

26. The method of claim 25 wherein the  
30 quantizing step comprises sub-band orientation quantization.



27. The method of claim 26 wherein the wavelet transformation step comprises integer wavelet transformation.

28. The method of claim 22 further  
5 comprising the step of filtering the data file prior to the wavelet transformation step.

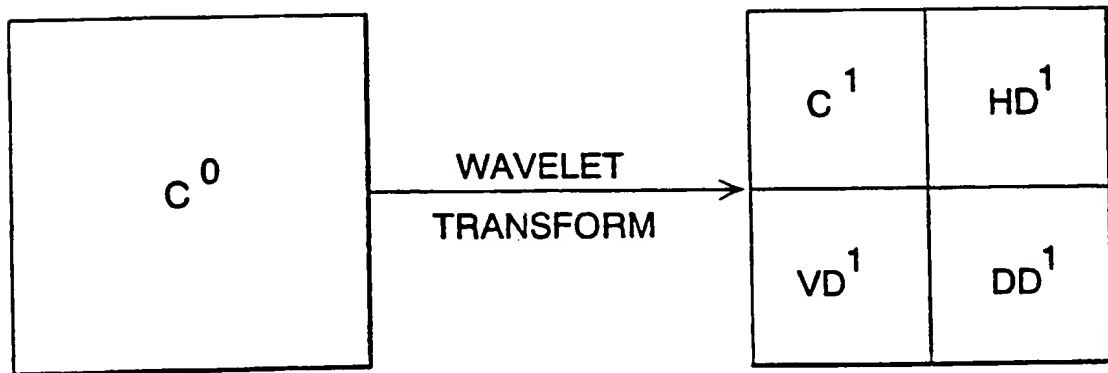
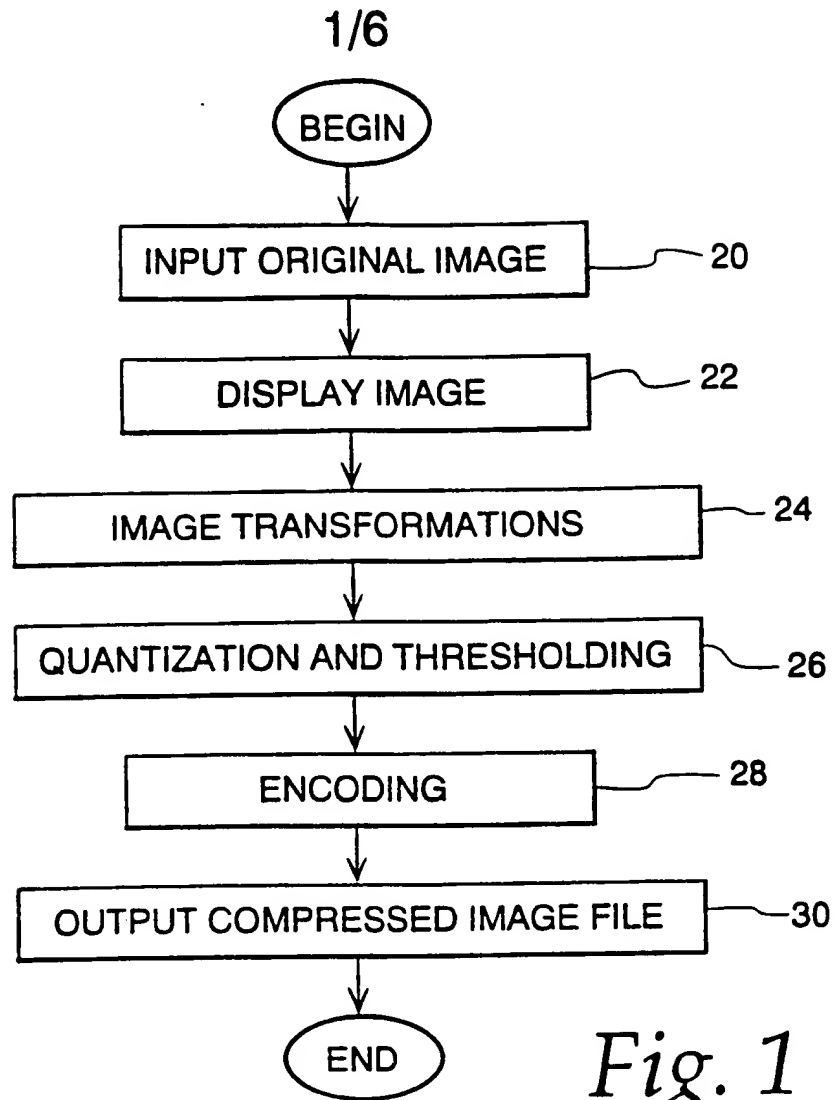
29. The method of claim 27 wherein the integer wavelet transformation comprises biorthogonal filter method.

10 30. The method of claim 27 wherein the integer wavelet transformation comprises the correction method.

31. A compressed data file comprising a wavelet transformation of a data file having a series of compressed, quantized wavelet coefficients, the quantized  
15 wavelet coefficients having a value above a predetermined threshold value to provide a quantized series of wavelet coefficients.

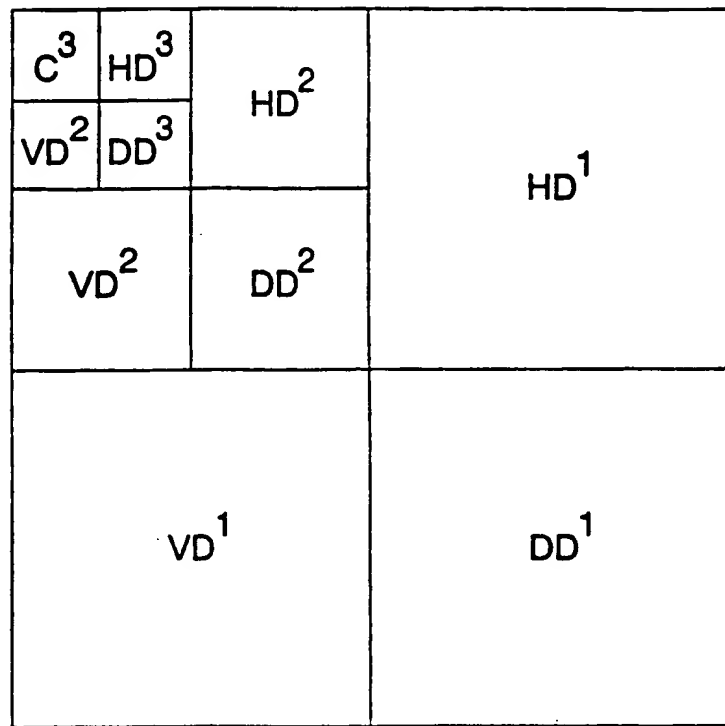
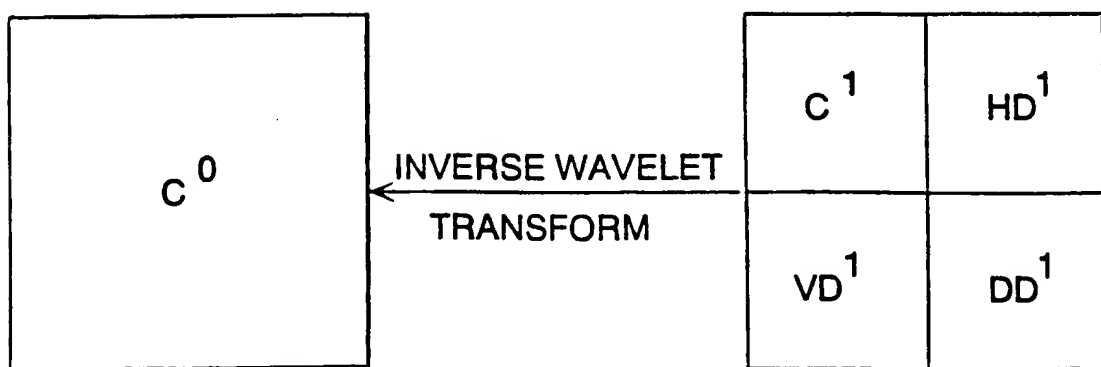
32. A program for compressing a data file comprising:

20 a routine for performing a wavelet transformation of the data file to provide a series of wavelet coefficients;  
a routine for quantizing those wavelet coefficients which fall above a predetermined threshold  
25 value to provide a quantized series of wavelet coefficients; and  
a routine for compressing the quantized series of wavelet coefficients to provide a compressed data file.

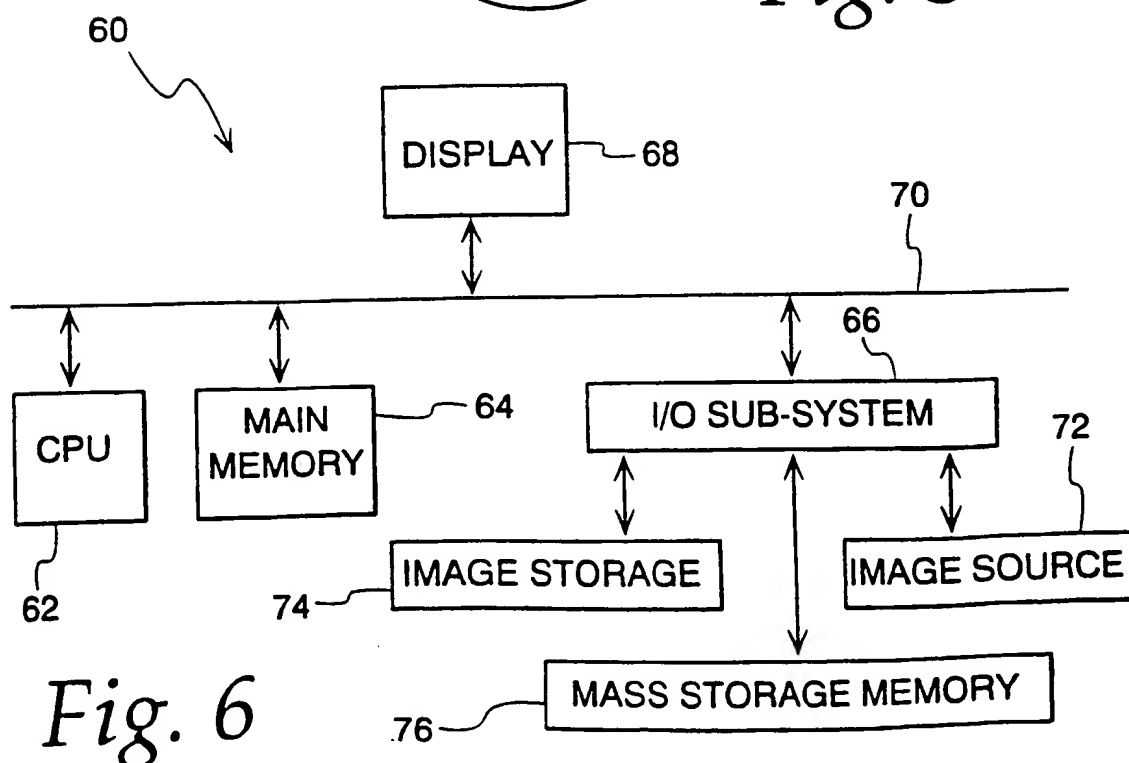
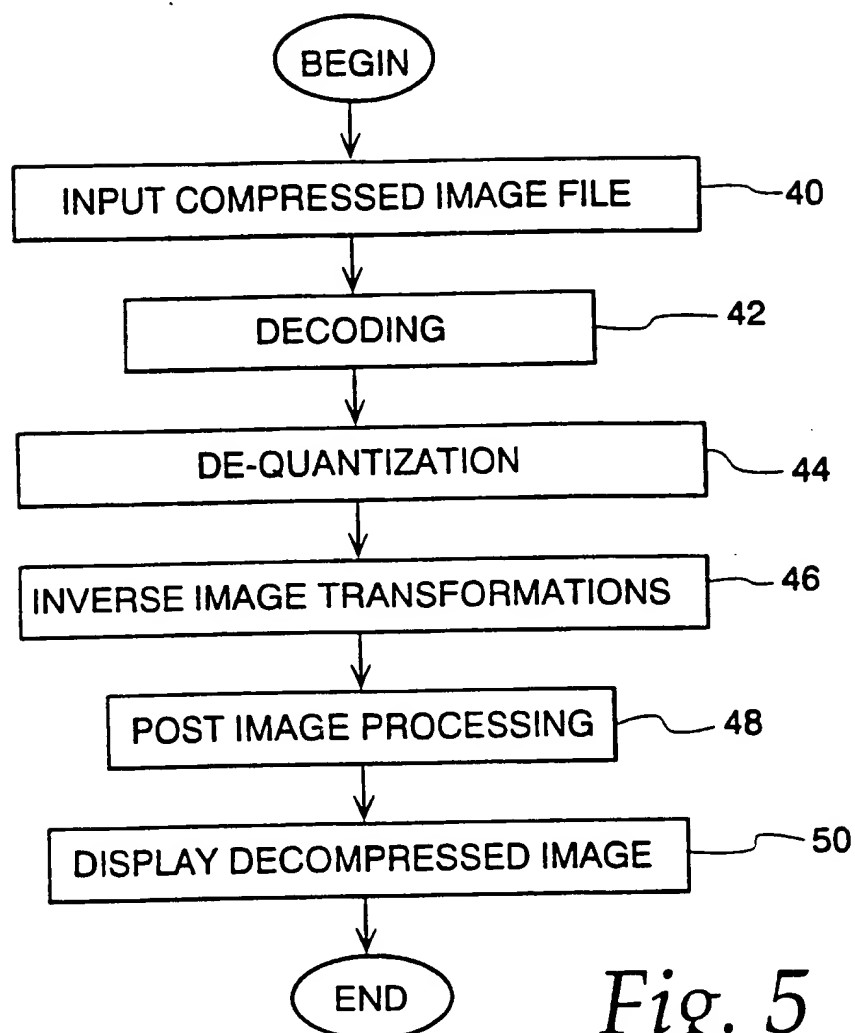


*Fig. 2*

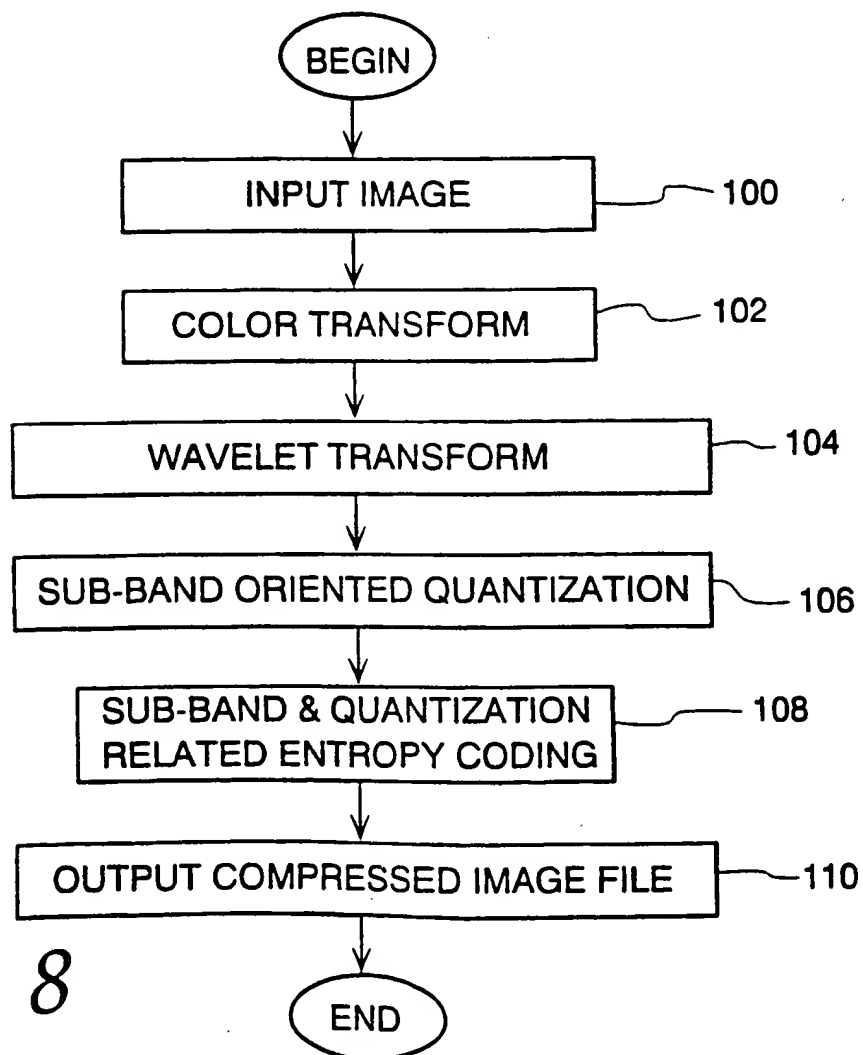
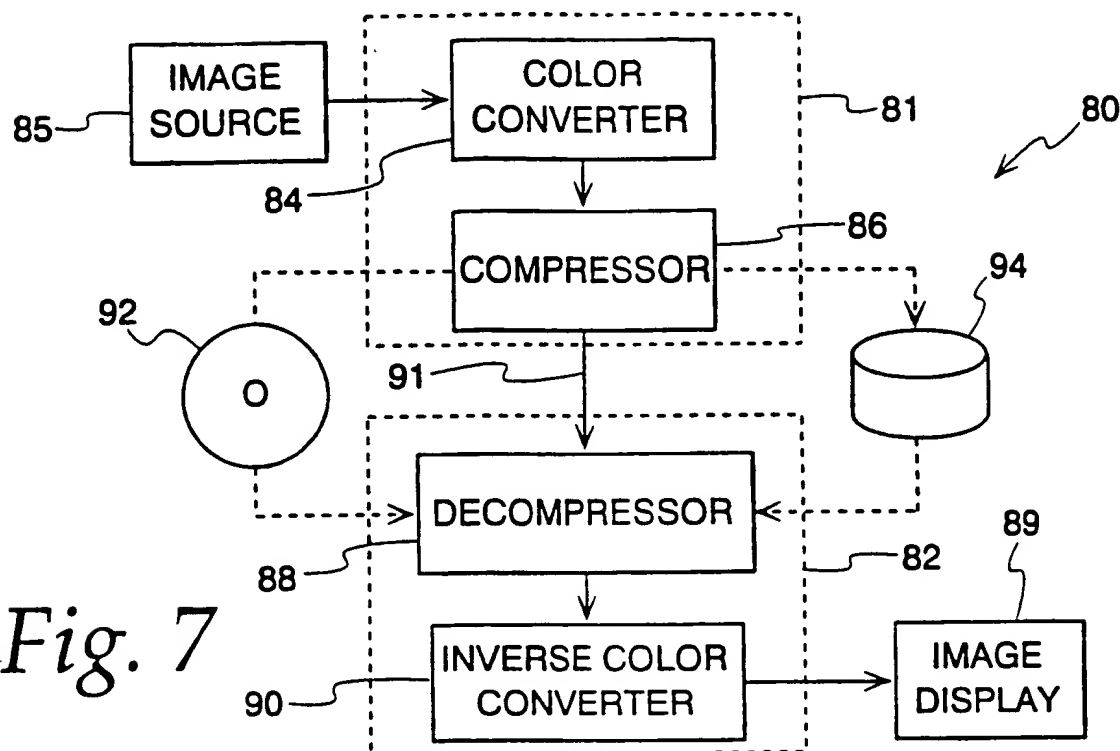
2/6

*Fig. 3**Fig. 4*

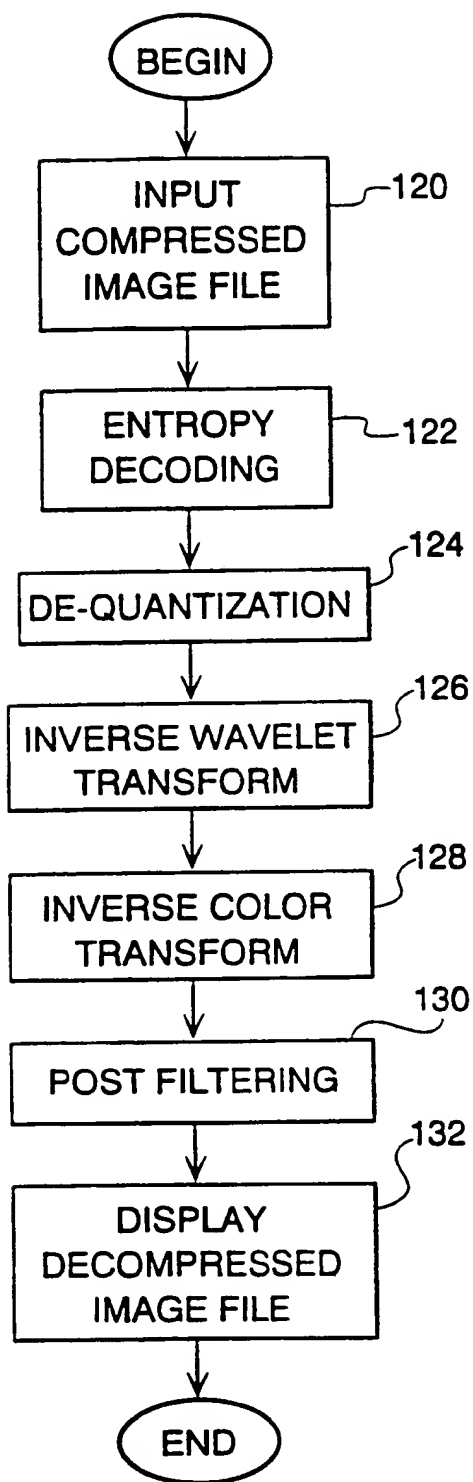
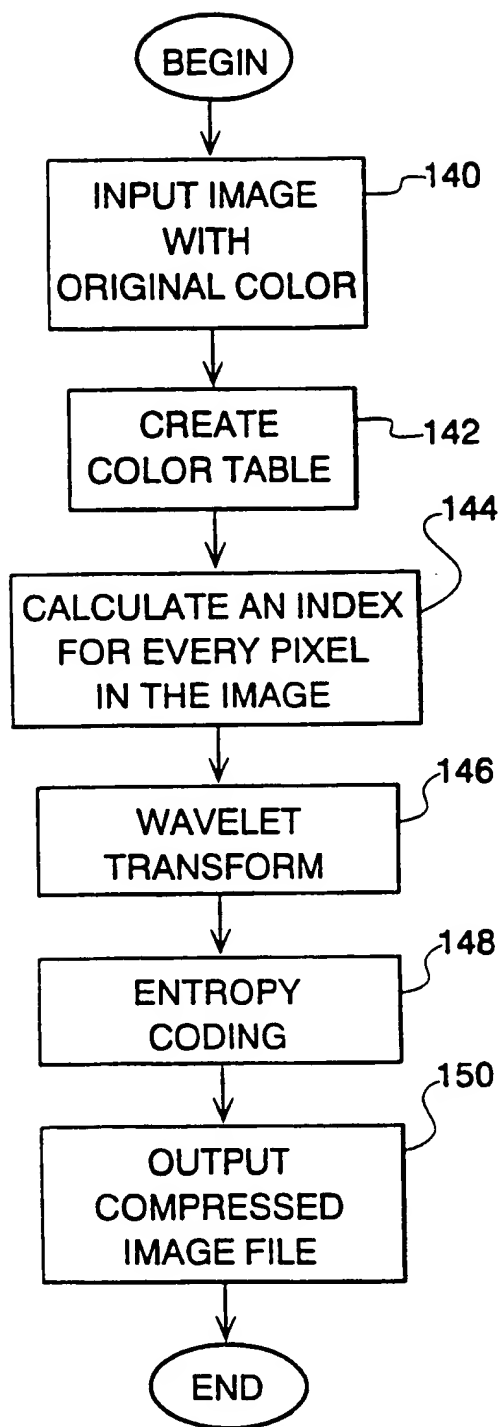
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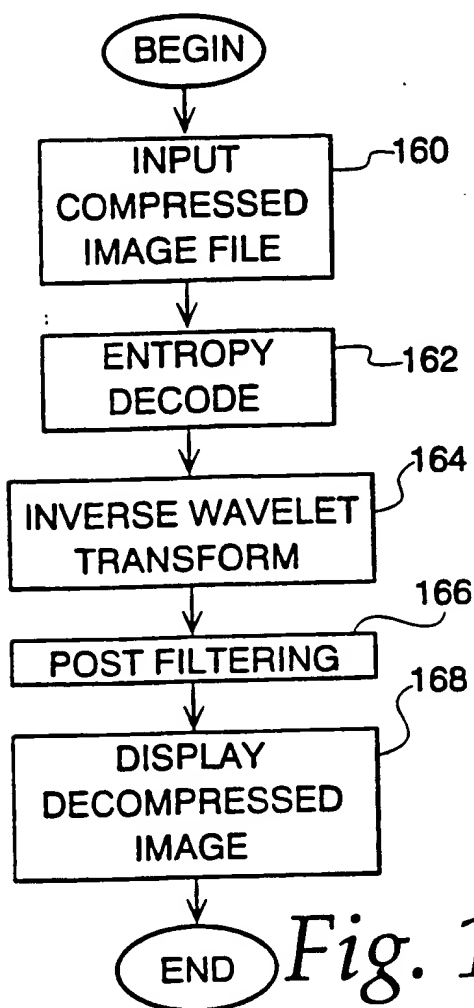
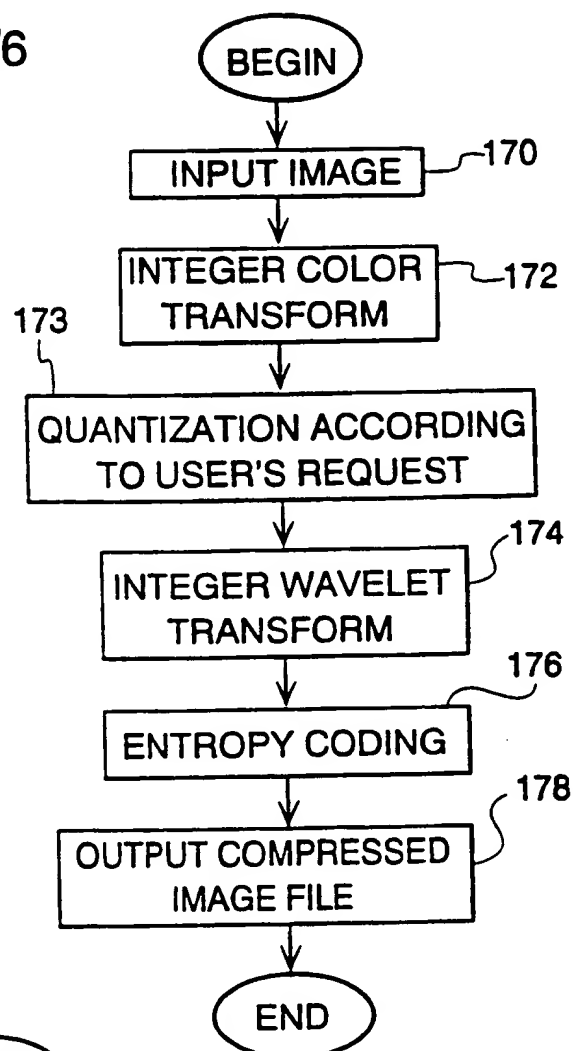
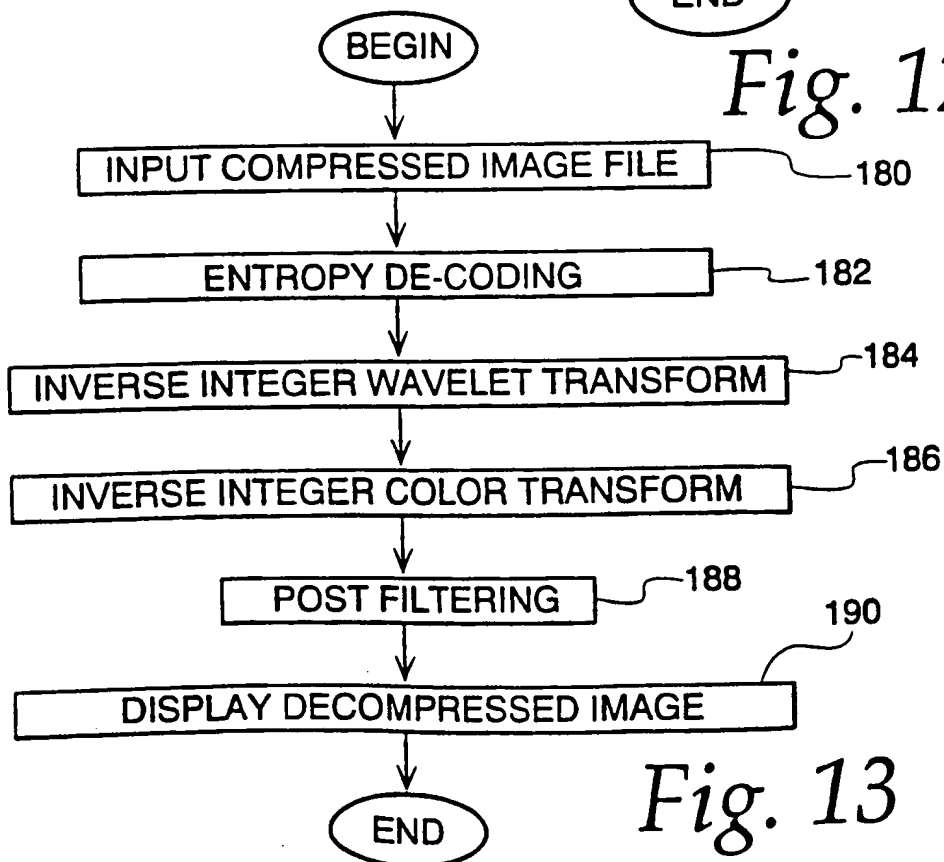
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*Fig. 9**Fig. 10*

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*Fig. 11**Fig. 12**Fig. 13*

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US98/04700

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : G06K 9/00

US CL : Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 382/232, 233, 236, 238, 239, 240, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,495,292 A (ZHANG et al) 27 February 1996, col. 3, lines 1-68.	1-32
Y	US 5,414,780 A (CARNAHAN) 09 May 1995, col. 4, lines 1-68.	1-32

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

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* O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
* P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

09 JUNE 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

24 AUG 1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US  
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Box PCT  
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Authorized officer

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Jon Bill



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US98/04700

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

US CL :

382/232, 233, 236, 238, 239, 240, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253

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